

The ROTARIAN

JUN 8 1931

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The City of the Future

By R. L. Duffus

Leadership

By William E. Borah

Illiteracy

By Ray Lyman Wilbur

Shingles and Shirts

By Rufus F. Chapin

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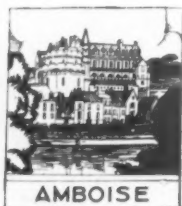
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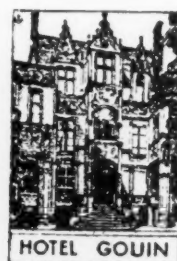


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The ROTARIAN

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE IDEAL OF SERVICE AND ITS APPLICATION TO PERSONAL, BUSINESS, COMMUNITY, AND INTERNATIONAL LIFE

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THE cynic said: "These are industrial smokestacks, smudgy with soot and black paint." But he was wrong.

For these are fingers, sensitive, groping fingers . . . slender breathing throats . . . tall crayons making plumes in the sky . . . flowing founts of onyx . . . grotesque Pan's pipes . . . strutting crane-legs . . . a phantasy of playful lights and mischievous darks . . . a pattern of thrust and counterpoise whose beauty of line and mass derives from purpose.

And more. These are turning wheels and churning turbines . . . locomotives . . . spines for skyscrapers . . . axes to hack paths through the wilderness . . . cables to lift burdens . . . wings for men who would fly.

This, and yet more. These are the symbol of all hopeful human endeavor. When cold and silent, a sparkless cinder; when warm and active, a promise of happy hearths.

The cynic was *wrong*.

*A photographic study by
Rittase, of Philadelphia.*

Groping Fingers

Let's Buy Now—But Wisely

By Fred W. Sargent

President, Chicago & Northwestern Railway

IF I know anything of human nature, it is that we mortals are prone to jump crazily from extreme to extreme. "Normalcy" is that fictional moment when the pendulum hangs upright in its journeys from side to side.

Our now hackneyed "depression" is a case in point. In 1929 the buying-public, fascinated with instalment buying as a result of a high wage scale and easy dividends, provided quick markets that the forces of production struggled to satisfy. Then suddenly something happened. It probably started with the stock market crash although even our experts are not yet sure. Before any of us could foresee it, the crisis was upon us: everyone seemed to have stopped buying.

Thus today, the retailer, wholesaler, and ultimate consumer are basing purchases of necessities upon short-time requirements, fearful lest another capricious shift in the market leave their shelves burdened with high-priced goods.

A great deal of this, I submit, is needless fear. The housewife hesitates to make her normal purchases because Saturday may bring a sale. The grocer and the shoe merchant are afraid to order normal quantities because they are apprehensive of wholesale price fluctuations. The wholesaler keeps a wary eye on both the factories and retailers. And the factories reduce their raw-material purchases, cut production, and discharge help. Men out of work have no money for other than essentials, and those "in" have the gnawing fear that their heads may be the next to be lopped off.

An opportunity now exists for men with business insight to hasten the healthy readjustment between demand and supply and to help bring about a reassuring psychology. Doubts about the future must be removed. This cannot be done by words. It can only be done by action. And action, translated into business terms, means active buying.

We have already made a good start. Chambers of Commerce, Rotary and other business groups have it within their power to exert a salutary influence in hastening better times. Many already are actively preaching "buy now" measures. Firms are encouraged to make a careful survey of their needs six

Business men can exert a stabilizing influence in the present situation by studying their requirements, then placing orders for future deliveries.

months or more ahead and to give orders for future deliveries.

The story is told of a Kansas City paper wholesaler who found he could place orders ahead for 240 items. Instead of buying his paper by ton lots, he could assure the manufacturer that periodically he would take a specified number of tons. This enabled the manufacturer to adjust his schedules so as to order his sulphite and pulp in larger quantities and to assure his workmen steady employment. And they, in turn, have greater purchasing power. Harrod's, Ltd., London's largest department store, recently placed a \$5,000,000 order for new goods "with the object of encouraging British manufacturers and relieving unemployment." Thus does the leaven grow.

SOMEONE suggested a few months ago that the greatest Christmas present a man could receive would be the positive assurance that his job would be secure for the ensuing year. Theorists often miss the *human* side of a business crisis. If business is to be good, there *must* be normal consumption by those able and willing to buy. But just so long as potential buyers are uncertain of their jobs, are dubious as to the security of their money in banks, are fearful of being caught with a surplus of goods purchased during a high price level—just so long shall we have depression.

Today the business man must see the problem as a whole—complex, and yet quite a simple one of harmoniously adjusting buying and creating power. It should never be necessary for business to ask humiliating favors of the government. Nor need we kill the golden goose by reducing our standards of living.

There is no magic formula that will set merchants to smiling and cash registers to singing. But common-sense, a feeling for humanity, and aggressive group action can certainly set forces to moving that will bring quick relief to the present situation.

Let's buy now—but let's buy wisely.

Leadership Is Needed Most

By William E. Borah

Chairman, U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee

THE problem of peace or war for a long time to come is in the keeping and determination of a group of leading powers. If peace cannot be maintained, it will be because they, or some of them, *will* it so.

The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and Russia will determine international law, international morality, and shape the course of peace to a controlling degree for many years. If they succeed in adjusting their controversies through peaceful methods, throwing their influence against war as an instrument of policy, there is but little danger of war being fomented in other sources.

Very many people believe that the time to maintain universal peace is not yet come. One thing is certain: It cannot come without leadership. Unless some great power is willing to lead and commit itself to the doctrine, we will never have universal peace. How can peace be put into execution except through the leadership of some great power?

Here in the United States are 120,000,000 people devoted to peace, who have practiced peace for one hundred and fifty years. If the United States is unwilling to lead, if she is unwilling to say that she will outlaw war, the cause of peace will be greatly retarded. No nation can expect others to take the initiative when it refuses to accept its responsibility. Peace can only be accomplished through the leadership of some great power which will gather up and organize and crystallize and direct public opinion.

I do not believe the only commanding power in the world is that of military force. I think the power of public opinion on such matters as a trial and judgment of a court will nine times out of ten be far more effective than the employment of military force.

We know how this belief that force must always be in the background, always subject to call, has come to permeate the opinions of men everywhere. It is all but universal among those who deal with international questions. Its futility for peace has been proven a thousand times, but it still prevails.

Should not national pledges to submit controversies to an international court and to abide by the decisions rendered, be as practical and trustworthy as pacts to go to war?

There are no words to describe and no philosophy to explain this superstitious idolatry of force.

Governments make treaties in which they agree, under certain conditions, to employ force, to send armies and navies, to sacrifice life and treasure, and no one stops to ask:

"Will the contracting powers keep their promise? Who will see that they execute their pledge?"

It is all taken for granted. On the other hand, when governments make treaties, or propose to make treaties, in which they agree to submit their controversies to the decision of a court and agree to abide by the judgment thereof, immediately the question is asked:

"Who will enforce the judgment? Where is your army and navy to carry the decree into effect?"

AS A matter of fact, precisely the same thing is behind and back of both treaties—the solemn pledge of the nation, and nothing more. In one instance there is the honor of the nation to send an army. In the other instance there is the honor of the nation to abide by the judgment of a court.

Strangely enough, we find no difficulty in relying upon the former pledge, but we utterly distrust the latter. It is another manifestation of that wicked, persistent distrust of human nature which comes down to us from the days when governments were founded upon force and the people had no voice. If we fix the machinery of government and the plans for peace, so that public opinion may operate, so that the average man and woman may have a voice, the judgments of courts will be respected.

There is an atmosphere of fatality encompassing all discussion by governments relative to war. "War is inevitable," or "Force alone is respected," or "Wars have always happened and always will happen." These are the views, expressed or implied, of govern-

ments in dealing with war. We take all kinds of risks for war, but we are unwilling to take risks for peace.

In the last analysis there is no difference between the advocates of peace and the advocates of war. They ultimately meet upon the common ground that force is the final arbiter in international affairs. Every peace scheme ends with a provision for war and an arrangement for armies and navies. One may easily recall many organizations in behalf of peace and in the interests of peace, which provided for conciliation and arbitration, and so forth, but within them somewhere was found a provision for the use of force. How long did it take those organizations to become sheer military alliances?

THE navy, as a negotiator for peace, has never been a success; as a negotiator for war, it has had no equal. From the time of the Armada until the great drama of war was played to a close in the North Sea, naval competition has invariably engendered suspicion, jealousy, hate, and ended at last in broken friendships and discarded treaties and war. For that reason it is in the interest of humanity and civilization and of peace that naval competition cease. This can only be brought about by the frankest and fullest understanding.

Haste to confer is far better than haste to build. The latter course has been tried. Pauperism, bankruptcy, crime, and war have followed in its wake. It is my deliberate judgment that the most vital element of preparedness in all countries, the one thing essential to security, is the better and more favorable treatment of the great mass of the people, and relief from the constantly increasing burdens of government. In the United States, 80 per cent of the federal taxes are for the purpose of war. Ninety per cent of the taxes of some other nations pay the staggering cost of war—past or future. The one thing essential to world peace is contentment and happiness among the people. We do well to equalize this kind of preparedness and consider it along with the question of naval limitation.

I have very little confidence in treaties or peace



Photo: Underwood & Underwood

He has opinions and he speaks them, does this grim Demosthenic Insurgent of American politics. The U. S. Senate galleries are never empty when Borah, of Idaho, has the floor.

plans operating and working effectively after war actually breaks, but I do believe that through these methods we may make it far more improbable that war will come. I am thoroughly in favor of a country protecting its own commerce. If need be, let commerce be protected by a navy, but let us combine with that and join with that an earnest effort toward the adjusting of matters without the navy.

I am in favor of protecting commerce in so far as

can be done through peaceful means, under legal procedure. I do not want to rely upon force or depend upon force if there is any way among men to avoid it. I look upon every effort to bring about a reign of law instead of a reign of force as helpful to every other scheme for peace.

Sometimes an instrument against war may be urged for war. Take the Monroe Doctrine. I realize that the American people praise highly the virtues and principles of that doctrine, and it is characteristic of some people in this country when a desperate situation arises with reference to Latin America, to appeal to the doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine was the outgrowth of a controversy between hemispheres. It has nothing whatever to do and furnishes us no guide in dealing with different factions or different conditions internal in any Latin American country.

The imperialist, whatever form his activities may take, oil or mahogany or bonds, appeals to the Monroe Doctrine to protect and justify his course. I understand perfectly the right and the duty of the United States, or of any other power, to protect the lives of its citizens or their property at whatever place they may find themselves, or their property may be located. It is only when that doctrine is used for the purpose of establishing a policy which reaches far beyond the mere protection of their rights or their property, and which interferes with the sovereignty of a people or which results in carrying on war against a people, that I find myself in discord with some of those who assume to apply these policies.

In any effort to protect the life and property of a citizen in a foreign country when in danger, that effort should be free from aggression or deliberate interference with the domestic affairs of foreign governments or their peoples. It should proceed upon a scrupulous regard for the independence and sovereignty and rights of foreign governments and peoples. All such efforts should be those of coöperation and stability, not of aggression and destruction.

"I think the power of public opinion on such matters as a trial and judgment of a court will nine times out of ten be far more effective than the employment of military force."

When citizens of one country seek investments in other countries, or travel abroad, they are under obligation, both by international law and every principle of justice, to submit themselves to the laws, courts, and institutions of that country and abide by and act in accordance with them. And it is only when government itself is unable to function or when such discrimination is practiced or lawlessness prevails as to amount to an attack, or threat of attack, upon life and property, that a government is justified in interfering or extending its protection.

SOME investors assume, when they go into other countries, particularly backward countries, that they carry with them as a part of their citizenship to be guaranteed and assured to them by their home government, the standards and practices and rules and enlightened principles of their home country. I submit, such an assumption is not only based upon no principle of international law, but is a rank injustice to the taxpayers and citizens who remain at home. They accept the ordinary risks and conditions of those countries when they choose to enter, and with them they must be content so long as they wish to reside or remain in such countries.

There have been several proposals for a world court.

If we could secure a code of international law to which the United States should agree I would unhesitatingly vote that we become a member of a court which had compulsory jurisdiction over controversies arising under such [Continued on page 49]

Photo: Underwood & Underwood



"Reading the Will" . . .
 "families reverting to
 the status of wild dogs
 devouring a fallen
 mate."



From an
 old English
 print, by Hollis.

The Lawyers Know Too Much

By Mitchell Dawson

ARANGY man, looking a little like Will Rogers, with a gray forelock shading his gray eyes, stood for an hour reading poems to a group of lawyers. When he was about to stop, they clamored for more until he gave it to them in a voice that had the timbre of a bass-viol:

The lawyers, Bob, know too much.
 They are chums of the books of old John Marshall.
 They know it all, what a dead hand wrote,
 A stiff dead hand and its knuckles crumbling,
 The bones of the fingers a thin white ash.
 The lawyers know
 a dead man's thoughts too well.

In the heels of the higgling lawyers, Bob,
 Too many slippery ifs and buts and howevers,
 Too much hereinbefore provided whereas,
 Too many doors to go in and out of . . .

And there was a great deal more to the same effect—only worse—carrying the sting of an old-fashioned comic valentine and ending—

tell me why a hearse horse snickers hauling a
 lawyer's bones.

This thrust was greeted with whole-hearted and almost unanimous laughter.

A plea for a program of coöperation between business and the law, and the elimination of unethical practices and rusty legal methods.

Almost unanimous, but not quite. One middle-aged attorney who had arrived late, showing the strain of overwork, sat silent and morose. Finally he spoke.

"I've been working at the office every night for the past three weeks," he said to me at last. "Every day and every night. And I come here and have to listen to a vicious attack like that!"

He voiced the resentment of a small minority of lawyers who cannot understand the layman's cynical attitude toward the legal profession, epitomized by Carl Sandburg's poem. Most lawyers do not take such diatribes seriously at all. It might be better if they did.

Back in the times of Coke and Littleton—and even earlier—the public mind was infected with the belief that every lawyer was a mountebank concerned chiefly with tricks and chicanery. This

tradition probably had its origin in the twelfth century when non-clerical lawyers began to wrest the administration of the law from the church and consequently were denounced as limbs of Satan. But wherever and however it began, the doctrine of the lawyer's essential iniquity has persisted with increasing virulence down to the present day. The classic toast—"Here's to the honest lawyer, the noblest work of God!" has always been greeted by business man or rustic with the dry response, "Yes, and just about the scarcest."

NOR is the public's antagonism toward men of the law confined to the English-speaking world. The lawyer or advocate with his papers, his red tape, his quiddities and his quilllets is a stock figure in the novels and on the stage of every country in Europe. He is invariably portrayed as a crafty, desiccated gentleman with glasses, a high hat and black long-tailed coat who is engaged in machinations for the entanglement of good and honest citizens, and his discomfiture always wins enthusiastic applause.

The legal profession can no doubt maintain its self-respect in spite of occasional nose-thumbings and wise-cracks from the populace, so long as such gibes retain the character of good-natured burlesque. A moderate amount of "razzing" is a salutary check upon the inflation of the professional ego. But unfortunately of late years the lawyers seem to have fallen into acute and serious public disrepute. A retired business man recently told me seriously that "more than half of the lawyers are crooks." Judging by the cartoons, editorials, and letters of Vox Pop current in newspapers and magazines, many people agree with him. The belief is prevalent that lawyers as a group are not living up to their opportunities for service in the common weal.

Many lawyers, conscious of their personal integrity, feel that popular criticism is best ignored. They should remember, however, that the condition of the public mind is a fact which eventually must be reckoned with. As Elihu Root once pointed out—

The opinion that the law is unnecessarily uncertain and complex, that many of its rules do not work well in practice, and that its administration often results not in justice, but in injustice, is general among all classes, and among persons of widely divergent political and social opinion.

It is unnecessary to emphasize here the danger from this general dissatisfaction. It breeds disrespect for law, and disrespect is the cornerstone of revolution.

The public almost unanimously approves of Carl Sandburg's pronouncement that the lawyers cherish

"too many slippery ifs and buts and howevers, too much hereinbefore provided whereas," and that they put too great faith in formalism, in hair-splitting, and in the abstract meaning of words. Their ideas, like those of university professors, are too often the shrivelled fruit of an intellectual inbreeding.

It may also fairly be charged against the lawyers that they are too ready to invoke the doctrine of *stare decisis*, which means to abide by or adhere to decided cases. This has been one of the cardinal notions of the English common law which is the basis of the legal systems not only of England but of the United States, Canada, and Australia. Judges nourished upon the common law are inclined to follow precedents, even though bad, rather than to upset what has already been laid down as law.

This doctrine is sometimes expressed in the maxim familiar to lawyers that "hard cases made bad law"; that is, the court must not relax or suspend the operation of an established rule of law because it works hardship upon a particular litigant, for a single digression from precedent may later arise to plague the court. Small solace to the litigant who is slaughtered on the altar of *stare decisis*!

But there has been recently a marked effort among lawyers and judges to liberate the law from formalism and a blind reliance on precedent. Tremendous changes were effected in England more than fifty years ago in the passage of the Judicature Act; and it is certain that similar reforms will ultimately be achieved in the United States through such agencies as the American Institute of Law, the American Judicature Society, and the Institute of Law of Johns Hopkins University. It is not possible within my present space to convey any idea of the new humanistic approach to the law which is finding expression in the work of small groups throughout the United States—work which will in the long run have its influence upon jurisprudence in other parts of the world.

ALTHOUGH work is in progress which may lead to a complete over-hauling of our judicial and legal systems and an improved social attitude toward the administration of the law, the layman knows little or nothing about it. His conviction grows that the lawyers are not merely entrenched in formalism and precedent but that a majority of them are actually corrupt or corruptible; that the legal profession has become a racket operated for the benefit of the lawyers rather than the public; and that the finan-

cially successful practitioner gains his ends primarily through bribery, political influence, and the perversion of the law.

These charges, as every lawyer knows, are wholly unfair. In so far as they have any basis in fact, they rest upon the conduct of a relatively few malefactors—gray wolves whom the bar associations are constantly endeavoring (with reasonable success) to cast out of the profession. The public should be informed that practically every association of lawyers in the United States has adopted, and is trying to enforce, a code of ethics—a code perhaps unequalled in its severity by that of any other pro-

fessional group. Needless to say, every lawyer does not invariably live up to the letter of the code, but serious infractions, if discovered, usually lead to the disbarment, and sometimes the imprisonment of the offender.

It is natural enough that the average citizen should harbor hostility toward lawyers as a class because in every contact with the law he finds some lawyer opposing and thwarting him or attempting to impose upon him some kind of legal liability. The layman seldom reflects that the lawyer must necessarily be a partisan intent upon getting for his client every advantage the law will honestly permit. In

doing so he treads inevitably upon other people's toes. It is only when he permits himself to be used unscrupulously as a hired champion that he becomes a menace to society.

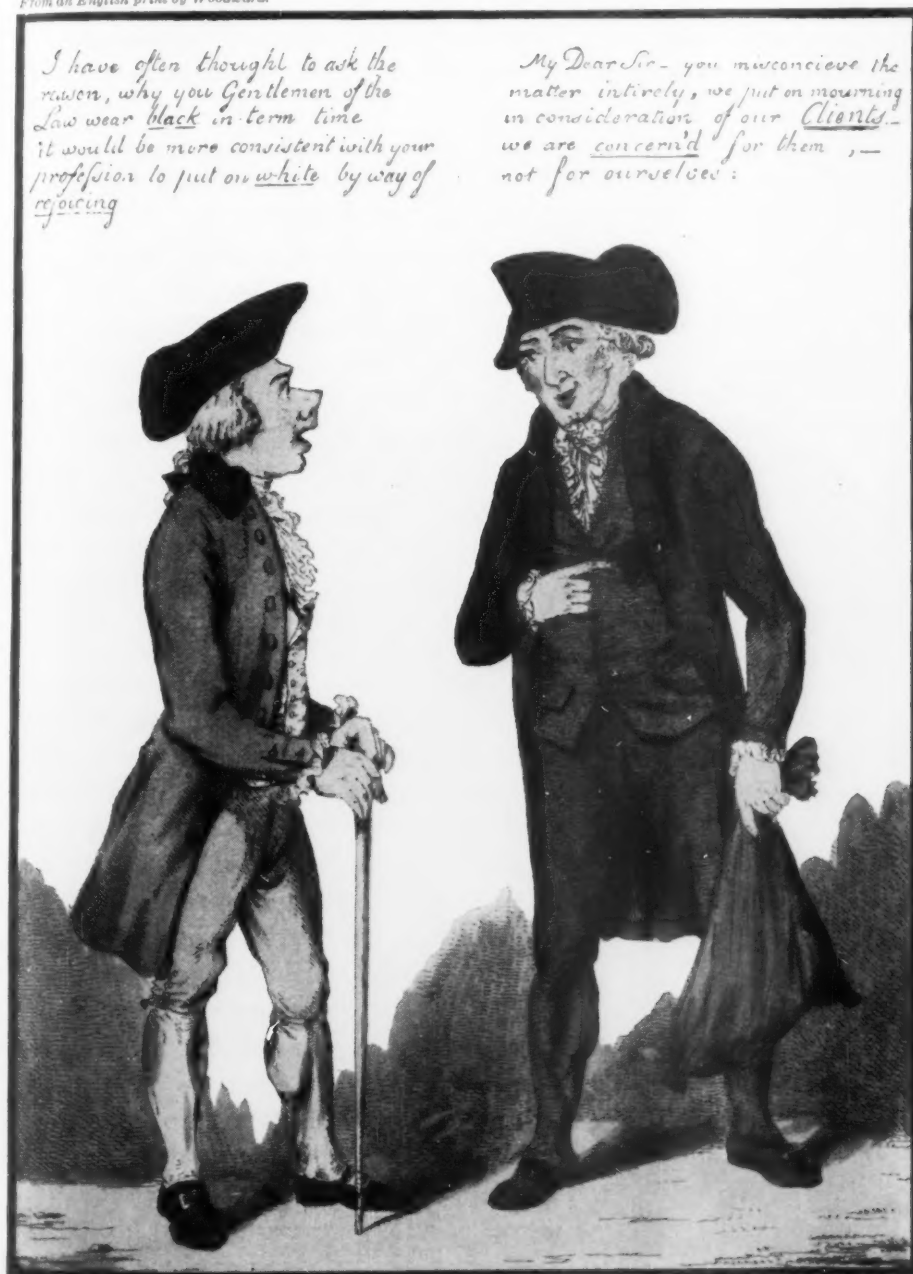
Contrary to popular belief, the legal profession is crowded with self-respecting men who maintain a high degree of integrity in spite of the pressure of clients, many of whom frankly prefer an attorney who is not too finicky in the methods he employs.

THE layman in fact criticizes the lawyer too glibly without taking into account his own responsibility for the delays, the bickering, the false claims, the perjured testimony, and sordid atmosphere associated in many minds with the practice of the law. Sveinbjorn Johnson, professor of law at the University of Illinois, has suggested that the public itself should have a code of ethics, the drafting of which might lead to many important revaluations.

Lawyers of necessity
[Continued on page 44]

"Why the Lawyers Wear Black in Term Time."—First published Nov 14, 1796, by S. W. Fores, London.

From an English print by Woodward.



The City of the Future

By R. L. Duffus

Illustrations by Hugh Ferriss

WHAT one feature of this third decade of the twentieth century would most impress a globe trotter of a hundred years ago if he were able to revisit the earth during a kind of ghostly old home week?

One might think of a number of things, including the radio and the airplane. But if the old timer were of a thoughtful turn of mind he would lump a good many details of our civilization under one general heading. He would notice that all over the world cities were growing bigger and more important. Of course he would also notice that they were not the cities he had known. The noise, the lights, the multitude of mechanical contraptions might make him wonder if he hadn't missed his way and landed on Mars instead of earth.

But more startling than anything else would be the discovery that cities, instead of being a sideshow, were in the main ring in the big tent. He would find that civilization was no longer rural but urban and that the wealth and standing of each nation was almost wholly determined by the kind of cities it had. But he would see that modern cities were still in an experimental stage. He would see that they were an attempt to set down on an old pattern a mass of new ideas, and he would have to concede that the attempt hadn't yet been successful.

A modern city, he would tell his ghostly friends when he got back to wherever he lived, was not something that had arrived. It was something that was going somewhere. Then, if he were a wise soul, he would jot down in his notebook, "Go back again in fifty years," and go on about his business. But what would he see if he came back in fifty years? He would certainly find cities even bigger than they are to-day. But what kind of cities?

The question is an important one to all of us. Some of us will live to see the cities of 1980 and many of us will have children who will. And the changes which will reach their culmination in 1980 are already going on, just as in 1880 the shadow of 1930 could already be seen by scientists and philosophers.

There are, of course, two ways of thinking about

More sunshine, more trees and gardens, mountainous buildings, streets laid out like spider webs—such is the picture for 1980!

the city of the future. We may think about the kind of city we would like. That is, we may imagine a Utopia, as Plato, Thomas Moore, William Morris, and many others have done. Or we may trace present tendencies as we see them and make a picture of the city that is probably going to happen, whether we like it or not.

Let us combine the two methods. Let us assume, not that our children and grandchildren will work out a heaven on earth but that they will have a little more sense than we have had.

Now let us raise the curtain. I shall borrow some ideas from the experts who drew up the New York Regional Plan and others from such prophets as the American, Harvey Corbett, and the Frenchman, Le Corbusier. I shall try to make my picture fit Paris, London, Berlin, Calcutta, and Peking as well as Los Angeles or New York. For the city of the future will grow out of an application of scientific principles and no matter what the language or traditions of the inhabitants, the climate, or the location those principles will be the same the world over.

THE city of the future will probably cover a larger area than most cities do to-day. At the same time it may have more people to the square mile. The best way to look at it will be from an airplane. Moreover most people will look at it that way for the first time, because most of them will arrive by air.

The first thing that will strike us, if we are high in the air, will be the great amount of open space. For we shall be looking down, not on a monotonous wilderness of flat or angular roofs but on an open forest of skyscrapers, with wide intervals between. Part of the space in these intervals will be streets, not as numerous as the streets in a present-day city but far wider. We will notice that the pattern of these streets is neither of the checkerboard variety that marks some American cities of 1930 nor of the wheel-and-

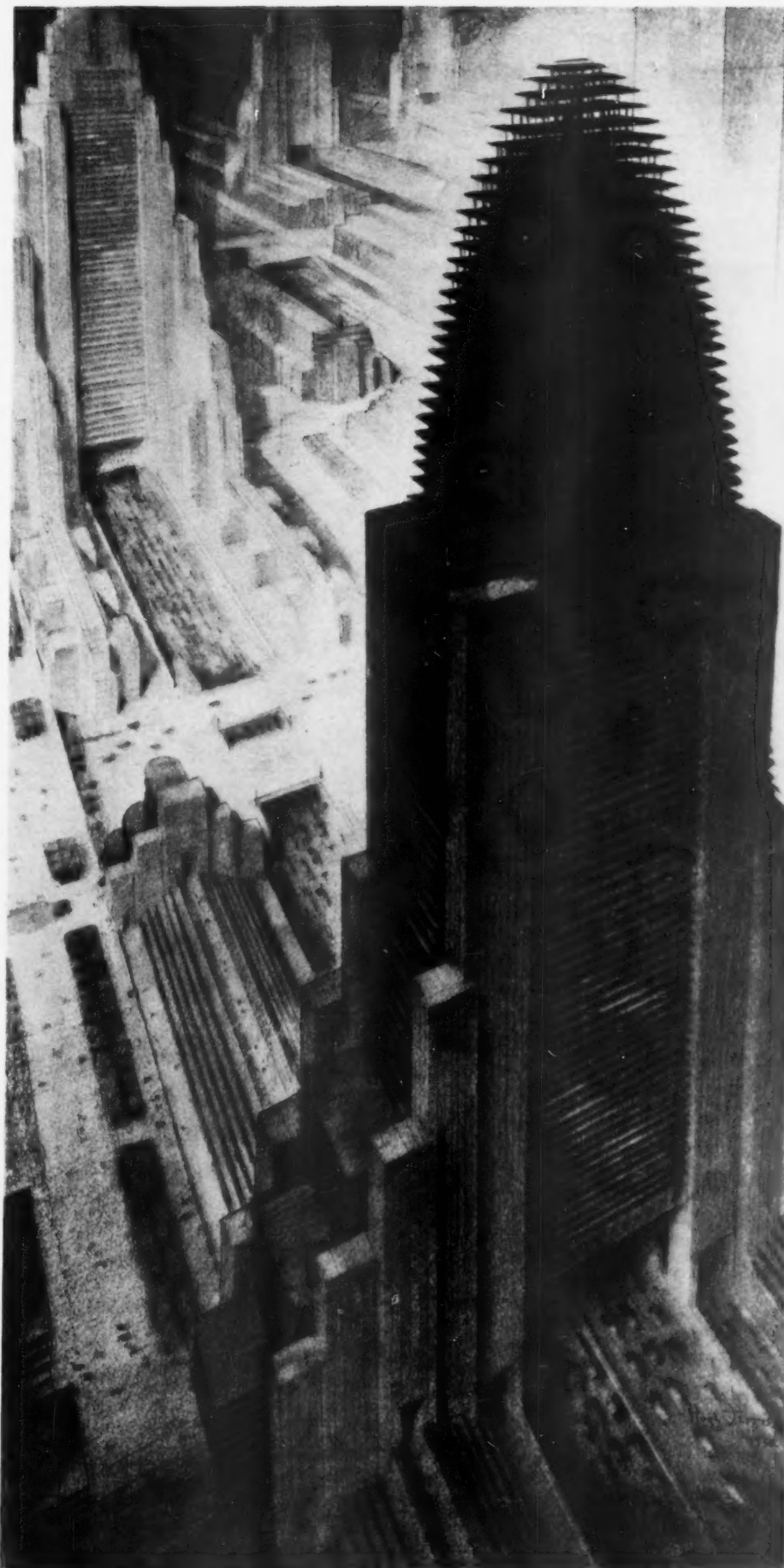
spokes type that occurs in the older cities of the Continent. It will be a combination of the two.

Our sensible descendants will have found that it is a mistake to bring traffic in to a hub. They will adopt the gridiron plan. The heart of the city will be a great loop, with streets crossing at right angles, but not converging. Outside the loop the great highways will gradually spread out, so that the street plan of the city will look something like a spiderweb.

THE different segments between the highways will look rather like pieces of pie, cut across by smaller curving streets, as though some giant had divided them into bites. And each of these pieces of pie, as we shall later discover, will have its own theatres, stores, churches, playgrounds, and parks, so that the inhabitants can get almost anything they need without crossing the main streams of surface traffic.

It will be hard to make old cities like London, Paris, or Vienna, or new cities, where real estate values are high, conform to the new street plan. Buildings which have a sentimental or historical

"... a steel mill will be as beautiful to look at and as pleasantly situated as a cathedral . . . a recognition of the fact that machines were made for man . . ."



value will be spared as much as possible and famous streets will be retained. But because the new kind of city will be far superior to the old, just as the automobile is superior to the horse and buggy, sentimental considerations will be swept into the discard when necessary.

Cities will be put together in this fashion, just as gasoline engines are put together in a certain fashion,

scrapers will be lower and the open spaces even wider. A mile or two from the center there may even be stretches of cultivated land.

We may ask our pilot to give up a glimpse of the farthest reaches of the metropolis before we descend. We will then see the city interweave with open country, perhaps fifty miles or more from the center. The commuting towns, for these will still exist, may ex-



"No part of the city will be crowded because every part will be tailored to the number who habitually visit it . . . Thousands may live in a single building, perhaps with walls of glowing glass. . . . Nature will have a chance to penetrate even to this pulsing heart of the metropolis."

because that is the only way or the best way to make them work.

As we swoop lower we will see that relatively little of the ground is occupied, even where there are no streets. The skyscrapers will stand like great towers, each, in the heart of the city, at least a hundred stories high, each so spaced that in the middle of the day it will not overshadow any of its neighbors or be overshadowed by any of them. Between them will be walks, gardens, playgrounds, and parks. Trees and shrubbery will be growing profusely, for a way will have been found to eliminate most of the city gases and greasy dusts which are bad for plants and animals alike. Toward the borders of the inner city the sky-

tend for fifty miles more. But even the one-family houses will be so grouped that hundreds of families may use the same steam-heating system and perhaps have their meals shot to them through a series of pneumatic pipes.

So far as the nature of the terrain will permit these groups of houses will be strung along highways and transportation systems radiating from the central loop. These lines will be so arranged that there will be wide spaces of open country between them. A few very wealthy or very independent souls will maintain the old-fashioned independent home, perhaps miles from its neighbors. But they will be like the people nowadays who [Continued on page 47]

Was It a Good Program?

By **Paul W. Horn**

President, Texas Technological College

EVERY Rotarian knows that the program given following the weekly luncheon is probably the most important single feature in the life of the club. Every Rotarian also knows that some of these programs are a great deal better than others.

What was the best program you have ever heard at a Rotary meeting? Why did you consider it the best? What was the poorest program you have ever known to be put on? Why was it the poorest?

Before you can answer these questions, you should ask yourself this: What is the program for, anyway?

You may find an analogy in a sermon, the object of which is to make the hearers better men. Any sermon that does this is a good sermon. Any sermon that fails to do this is a poor sermon.

In like manner, any Rotary program that tends to make the hearers better Rotarians is a good program. And any program that fails to do this is a poor program.

Likewise, you may draw a lesson from the luncheon menu itself. No matter how good a menu it may be, you do not wish the same one repeated week after week. And, no matter how good any single dish is you ordinarily want more than one.

Programs should be varied. No matter how good a program you may have this week, you do not want exactly the same thing next week. No matter how good any single number may be, you would like some other features to go along with it.

This suggests that the Rotary program may have several objectives. There are at least ten. Let us list them.

(1) Information: It may tell you a lot of things you do not know. There is a wide range of subjects on which Rotarians need and wish information.

(2) Inspiration: It may tend to make you want to be a better man and a better Rotarian.

(3) Education: This is so wide a term that one cannot comment upon it in the limited space of one article. If, however, a program leaves a Rotarian better educated than he was before it began, it is likely to be a good program.

Do Rotary luncheons waste time? The author presents a unique scoring-card for testing the general effectiveness of club programs.

(4) Vocational efficiency: It may tend to make the plumber a better plumber, the banker a better banker, the lawyer a better lawyer. If so, it is a program worthwhile.

(5) Local service: It may, for instance, advance the interests of the work for boys, or of the student loan fund.

(6) International service: It may tend to make the members better Rotarians in their relation to people who live in other portions of the great world around us. Incidentally, it is my opinion that in the average Rotary club, there are not enough programs of this kind.

(7) Rotary technique and history: It may cause you to know more about the history of your club and about the way it works.

(8) Fellowship: It may cause you to have a better acquaintance with the men about you.

(9) Fun: It may give you as much amusement as you would get at a theater. It should be kept in mind, however, that fun on the program takes about the same place that salt does on the menu. You would not like to sit down to a table without any salt; but at the same time, if salt were the only thing on the table, you would not be able to make a very satisfactory meal.

(10) Culture: You may enjoy the music or the aesthetic side. Culture on the program is like sugar on the menu. You would not want to be altogether without it, but a meal made of sugar alone would be a very poor meal.

A GOOD program may be based largely upon any one or more of these ten things. There are four things, however, that ought to be true of any good program.

(1) It should have at least one main thought running through it all. It should not be subject to the criticism which Artemus [*Continued on page 42*]

That All May Read and Write

Wherever you find Rotary, there the schoolmaster has a friend. These items give a sketchy picture of what is being done by Rotary clubs to eradicate illiteracy and to support education.

Brazil

Would Establish School

SANTOS—The Rotary campaign against illiteracy is meeting with hearty cooperation from city and school authorities. One project, upon which stress is placed, is the establishment of a vocational school. Rotarians have organized a society, "Friends of the Schools," through which to express their interest in progress of schools and scholars. Prizes are awarded to outstanding pupils.

Establish Four Libraries

RIO DE JANEIRO—To aid in the efforts towards eradication of illiteracy in Brazil, Rotarians have established libraries in four prominent schools. Several scientific books have been sent to Paulo de Frontin, a professional school.

Peru

War on Truancy

MOLLEND—That children shall remain in school long enough to profit fully from their educational advantages, is an especial concern of Mollendo Rotarians. Officials have been encouraged by this support, and the order has gone out that school attendance laws must be enforced among the city's 3,500 children of school age. Rotarians have offered several prizes to pupils having exceptional records. The club made it possible, through scholarships, for two deserving pupils to remain in school.

Clubs to Coöperate

LIMA—Lima Rotarians are eagerly furthering plans for eliminating illiteracy throughout the country. They will place the results of their survey, with recommendations, before other Peruvian clubs.

Mexico

Bought Shares in School

MAZATLAN—The Mazatlan Rotary Club and several individual members hold stock in a preparatory school which was organized to enable local children to get their education at home.

Spain

Loan on Honor

SAN SEBASTIAN—Students who borrow from the Rotary loan fund sign no receipt, and are not asked to promise to return the amount. It is made solely a debt of honor, payable when the debtor is able to do so.

Switzerland

Aid University Students

LAUSANNE—Lausanne Rotarians have placed a fund at the disposal of university authorities to enable deserving students to continue their studies.

Yugoslavia

Another Scholarship

NOVI SAD—Rotarian colleagues of the director of the gymnasium have provided for a scholarship at that institution. The club contributes 300 din. each month to help deserving students.

Cuba

Encourage Teachers

MANZANILLO—The Rotary club of this city plans to establish three prizes for teachers in the province who instruct the largest number of illiterates. Dr. Lastre, provincial educational superintendent is cooperating in the campaign, and steps will be taken to have it officially recognized by the government.

Machado Leads Campaign

Rotarians throughout Cuba, led by District Governor Luis Machado, are cooperating in a movement to eradicate illiteracy and to extend the benefits of education. In Oriente province, for example, twenty-six teachers have been recruited to teach more than three hundred illiterates.

Spread Opportunities

COLON—Colon Rotarians are sponsoring a project to make it possible for every person in this city to learn to read and write.

Adults Go To School

GUINES—Eighty-two was the initial enrollment of a night school for adult illiterate men, opened recently by the Guines Rotary Club. Classes for women are to be organized later.

Canada

Give History Prize

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—The local Rotary club awards an annual prize of \$50 to the tenth-grade boy having the highest mark in Canadian history.

Austria

Promote Research

GRAZ—Income from a fund established by Graz Rotarians will be used for prizes for outstanding work in micro-chemistry at the Vienna Academy of Science.

Chile

Sponsor Essay Contest

SANTIAGO—The Rotary club of this city has recently sponsored a popular essay contest for school children on the life and deeds of the most outstanding citizens of Chile. A "health contest" ended in a public ceremony at a large theatre, where Manuel Gaete Fagalde, president of the club, spoke on Rotary's six objects.

Study Rural Schools

BULNES—Local Rotarians have made an intensive study of rural school conditions in the surrounding territory, with the result that a plan for their entire reorganization has been made to the school officials.

Argentina

Books to the Brilliant

RIO CUARTO—Local Rotarians have presented sets of books to students having exceptional records as an incentive to further study.

Belgium

Vacations as Prizes

A popular project among Belgian Rotary clubs is to make three or four prize pupils of a community the honor guests of Rotary clubs in other cities.

Italy

Scholarships Honor Royalty

ROME—Italian Rotarians have raised a 100,000 lira fund, named after Prince Humbert, himself a Rotarian. Accumulated interest will be used to send promising students to other lands for advanced study.

Rotary clubs at Cuneo and Turin have also aided promising students, their benefices commemorating the recent marriage of Princess Maria José to Prince Humbert.

China

Award \$500 Scholarship

SHANGHAI—A \$500 scholarship to assist the most outstanding graduate of the Shanghai-American School to attend college abroad, has been awarded for several years by the Shanghai Rotary Club. One year, when two likely candidates with equal records came up for selection, it seemed impossible for the judges to decide upon one, so a scholarship was given to each.

A Cure for Illiteracy

By Ray Lyman Wilbur

Secretary of the Interior, U. S. A.

ILLITERACY is a timely topic since the recent census of the United States of America compels its citizens to take account of their national status. Through decades past, we have concerned ourselves with developing our free public-school system and founding and extending our colleges and universities, and had supposed that we were educating our people. But the world war suddenly confronted us with the astounding fact that there were millions of men and women in the United States who could not read a newspaper or write their own names.

Some of these men and women had grown up in communities

where schools were far apart—in pioneer or sparsely settled regions some thirty, forty, or fifty years ago. Others, because of the indifference of parents or economic pressure on the home, had been kept from school to labor on the farm. Compulsory school laws did not exist in all of the states, and in some of the states where enacted, such laws were weak or defective. They were neither enforced nor obeyed. These and other

A message to Rotarians of the United States, pointing out an avenue of service in the nation-wide campaign to eradicate illiteracy.

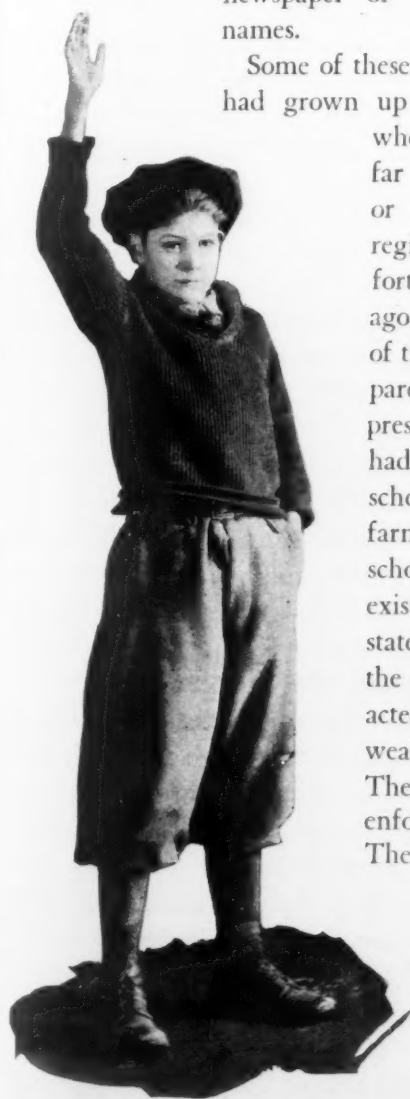
causes are responsible for several million native-born illiterates. Other millions had come to the United States from other lands—people who had missed their opportunity as children in their native land.

In a democracy such as this, the government needs the coöperation of all citizens. Indeed, the participation of its citizens is the very life of a democracy, and where several millions of people are unable to grasp or understand the principles or the functions of government, or to participate, there is a very serious problem to be solved.

There can be no real cooperation of illiterates with federal, state, or local government, for "ignorance cannot cooperate." In war time when the food administration, the fuel administration, and the Red Cross attempted to organize the forces for economy and relief, this fact was fully demonstrated. Localities where illiteracy prevailed sent back food cards unsigned, fuel instructions unread, and literature of the Red Cross without taking off the wrapper. There was no response to these patriotic calls in such sections, for illiteracy is figuratively deaf and blind.

IN CRITICAL times like those from 1914 to 1918 such conditions are thrown into bold relief. In times of peace, though not so fully revealed, the sore spot still remains. Its effects are revealed in such matters as infant mortality, communicable and other diseases, especially those occurring through lack of nutrition and sanitation. The Public Health Service, the Department of Agriculture, and other departments of the United States government are unable to secure coöperation and intelligent interest that would make their programs effective in the homes and on the farms of those who are unable to read instructions or suggestions or to write and make known their needs and desires.

How much of a contribution these millions, if



"... had missed their opportunity as children in their native land."



Ray Lyman Wilbur—"If every Rotarian in the United States could become fully informed . . ."

educated, would make to the strength, safety, and efficiency of our nation can hardly be estimated. But more than any handicap that such a condition may put upon the government, is the handicap to the citizens themselves. It is distressing, indeed, to contemplate how many of the privileges of our modern life are denied to these people: the privilege of reading the daily newspaper; of writing their own letters; of reading the many interesting communications that are sent out by the government to its

citizens and by commercial firms to their prospective customers; the privilege of reading a good book or magazine; or of making use of the public libraries; the privilege of writing their own checks; of signing their names to legal documents in the transaction of their daily business; the privilege of travel in automobile or by train with safety, confidence, comfort, and intelligence.

These are only a few of the privileges denied to those who cannot read or write. More and more are restrictions being drawn about them to narrow their already-small world. Some thirty-one of the states have restricted the ballot and prohibited illiterates from voting. A number of the states refuse license to drive an automobile to those who cannot read or write. Some industrial concerns have adopted the policy of refusing to employ illiterates, and some have even discharged illiterates from their service. Besides these specially imposed restrictions the very nature of our civilization has made it increasingly difficult for a man to live in contentment and comfort unless able to read and write.

THERE is a great awakening in the United States on this subject. Educated men and women everywhere are coming to feel a definite responsibility toward illiterates. We are becoming "illiteracy conscious." In the autumn of 1930, with the consent and approval of President Hoover, I appointed the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, composed of distinguished men and women who came from every part of the United States at their own expense to meet in Washington to discuss this problem in all its various phases, and to declare their intention of removing so far as possible this blot from our nation.

Under their authority and with the cooperation of the state superintendents of public instruction, branches of this committee have been organized in forty-three states and in the District of Columbia, numbering more than a thousand leaders in American life, such as governors, judges, commanders of the American Legion, and presidents of State Federations of Women's Clubs. This is the first time that a national organization has [Continued on page 42]

Meet Vienna's "Home Folks"

By Mason Taylor

VIENNA'S history from the time when it was an outpost of the Roman Empire, to its present position as a world center of music, art and medicine, gives to the program of the Vienna Rotary convention a more international atmosphere than has been enjoyed at any other host city in the history of Rotary conventions.

As the capital city of an empire which included the most diverse collection of peoples ever brought under one government in modern times, the city of Vienna and her citizens acquired a cosmopolitan air which is doubtless the basis for that intangible charm immediately felt by the visitor who comes from another country.

A program appropriate to such a distinctively international setting has been outlined for the convention. It will not be easy for each Rotarian to understand the other at Vienna. For that reason alone, the value of the lengthy address is limited. Besides, we do not come to know each other very well, merely by listening to the same speaker, when it may be impossible for us to understand his language.

Let us arrange the program then so that the visitors to Vienna may mingle most freely, said the convention committee, and all the arrangements, even the distribution of hotel rooms, have been made to encourage international fellowship. The Rotarians of the seventy-third District (Germany and Austria) are to be allocated among the various hotels in Vienna as a leavening of "home folks" among each group of visitors from other countries. And it is the sincere desire of the Viennese Rotarians that "home folks" be taken literally.

"It's the way *we* look upon our very pleasant task as hosts," they say, "and we want you to come to Vienna and partake of what we have to offer in this same spirit."

Some formal plenary sessions are of course essential for the transaction of Rotary business, and the presentation of distinguished men whose addresses form the background for the assembly discussions

Planned *personal* contacts with people from many lands are to be a feature of Rotary's convention in Austria's Capital next June.

which follow. To a larger degree than usual, the social activities will be emphasized at Vienna so that under the hospitable influence of the Viennese people, the Rotarians may lay the foundations for many lasting friendships with those from other parts of the world.

The general framework of the Vienna convention program follows the pattern so familiar in recent years, with few lengthy speeches and more assemblies. The legislative assembly of voting delegates meets as usual on Monday afternoon to discuss proposed resolutions which are to be voted on at Wednesday's plenary session.

President Almon E. Roth gives the convention its formal inauguration on Tuesday morning with his annual report and message. Nominations for international officers have been advanced to the Tuesday session. A clinic on "Rotary in Action," a glimpse of the club, vocational, community and international service activities in many lands, will then lead up to the day's big inspirational address on the international service of the League of Nations by Lord Lytton or Sir Eric Drummond.

ASSEMBLIES of many kinds will occupy the time on Tuesday afternoon. Four "vertical" assemblies, similar to the experimental assembly at the Chicago convention will be held to discuss from top to bottom the business practices of the wool, cotton, leather, and iron and steel industries. There will be eleven vocational-service assemblies, for those in the classifications of agriculture, law, education, finance, transportation, automobile industry, printing and publishing, medicine, electrical industry, food industry, and fine arts and music. For those who would not be included in these ten major groups, there will be four general assemblies for manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and professional men.

An economic clinic dominates [Cont'd on page 45]

SHINGLES -(herpes zoster) - an acute skin disease.

BLÄSCHENFLECHTE - ein akuter Bläschen-ausschlag.

ZONA - une éruption de vésicules d'herpes.

ERPETE ZOSTER - una afflizione acuta della pelle.

ZONA - una afección inflamatoria aguda de la piel.

*"Let the laundrymen
send out their sleuth-
hounds to find the shin-
gle cases in their trade
territory."*

Shingles and Shirts

By Rufus F. Chapin

Treasurer of Rotary International

*Illustration
by Tony Sarg*



ASSUMING by a great stretch of imagination that a person afflicted with shingles can be termed a "patient," one of the first things the "patient" learns is that the origin of this dread disease is as much of a mystery to the medical profession as the constituency of hash in a boarding-house is to the lodger consumer thereof.

The learned medico at the first jump informs the victim of the nature of his affliction and assures him that the disease is never fatal and that the patient is sure to survive if he can manage to live through it, at the same time telling him that the cause is not known nor yet a cure.

Having just finished five months of shingling and neuriting it seemed to me that for the general benefit of mankind I should attempt to fathom the mystery of the cause of this dreaded scourge. Not being able to delve into the history of hundreds of cases or even scores of cases, I necessarily had to confine my research to one case—my own.

If I could find out the cause of my own case—that would be just one more case than the medical profession has solved to date. It is generally believed that

shingles arise from some injury to a nerve. In looking back over my life I could not recall ever injuring a nerve—in fact, I don't think I ever even offended one.

I have always treated nerves with courtesy and kind consideration for their feelings. I therefore abandoned the idea of nerve injury and looked to other causes. I scanned my life's history for habits of diet, exercise, hygiene, and regimen without turning up anything suspicious.

Then one night like a flash the cause was revealed to me. I remembered that the day before I was stricken, I had purchased a dozen "lah-de-dah" shirts of hues and patterns just a trifle more moderne and futuristic than bankers usually wear. I remembered looking forward to appearing at the seat of big business thus arrayed and eagerly contemplating the devastation that would prevail among all the blonde stenographers in the shop, to say nothing of the brunettes and red-heads.

Then Nature stepped in. Says Nature: Quote: "Can this slaughter of the innocents be permitted? No! Nature must protect its own. Something must



be done and done quick. This threatened disaster must be diverted. Blondes are getting scarce. Mother Nature must strike." Unquote.

So came the dawn. And with the dawn in lieu of donning one of my recently purchased gorgeous shirts I found my manly bosom bespangled with an assortment of blisters in hues ranging from delicate baby-pink to deep scarlet, the sizes varying from triple A, extra narrow, to 6 $\frac{7}{8}$. As each eruption was charged with 50,000 volts, no shirt no matter how great its power of self-preservation could stand a contact. Thus did Nature avert a calamity that boded ill for femininity and thus did I discover the cause of shingles.

SINCE that eventful dawn five painful months have rolled away. Did I stop at finding the cause for shingles? Nay, my work was unfinished. Not merely for my own sake but for the benefit of humanity I must find the cure. I pondered. I repondered. Just as such an apparently unrelated cause for shingles as the purchase of shirts had clicked true, so, thought I, the method of cure will be found to

lie in some fact that has no obvious relation to the disease.

One day in examining my check-book I observed that the entries therein had changed from black to red which was somewhat distressing but it caused me to take stock of my savings as an offset to my expenses. You see I always consider a matter from all angles. Right away I realized that in five months I hadn't sent a single shirt or collar to the laundry. This fact had a most startling significance.

Think of the hundreds of thousands of people indulging in shingles and neuritis and so unable to don shirts and collars!

Think of the billions of shirts and collars that should be making regular weekly visits to the laundry but ain't.

Think of the tremendous loss to the laundrymen in profits!

Think of the consequent loss in wages and unemployment that befalls the Unions of Manglers—Wringers—Ironers—Sud Mixers—and Helpers!

The doctors who should have long ago discovered the cure for shingles and [Continued on page 40]

A Camera-Tour of the British Isles

... where King John scrawled his name to the Magna Carta ... Will Shakespeare wooed and won Anne Hathaway ... the bonnie, bonnie banks of Loch Lomond ... and the Blarney stone!

Such shrines of memory do not belong alone to the Briton, the Scot or the Irishman. Long ago they became the common heritage of men and women and children, everywhere.

To you Rotarians who attend the convention at Vienna next June, the British Isles offer advantages not the lot of the casual tourist. Fellow Rotarians there are already planning to welcome you in a *personal* way, and to show you their busy modern factories and offices as well as the quiet rural lanes of their merry and storied land.

Photo: Courtesy, London & Northeastern Railway



The ashes of immortal Shakespeare repose in Holy Trinity Church in the picturesque village of Stratford-on-Avon, England.

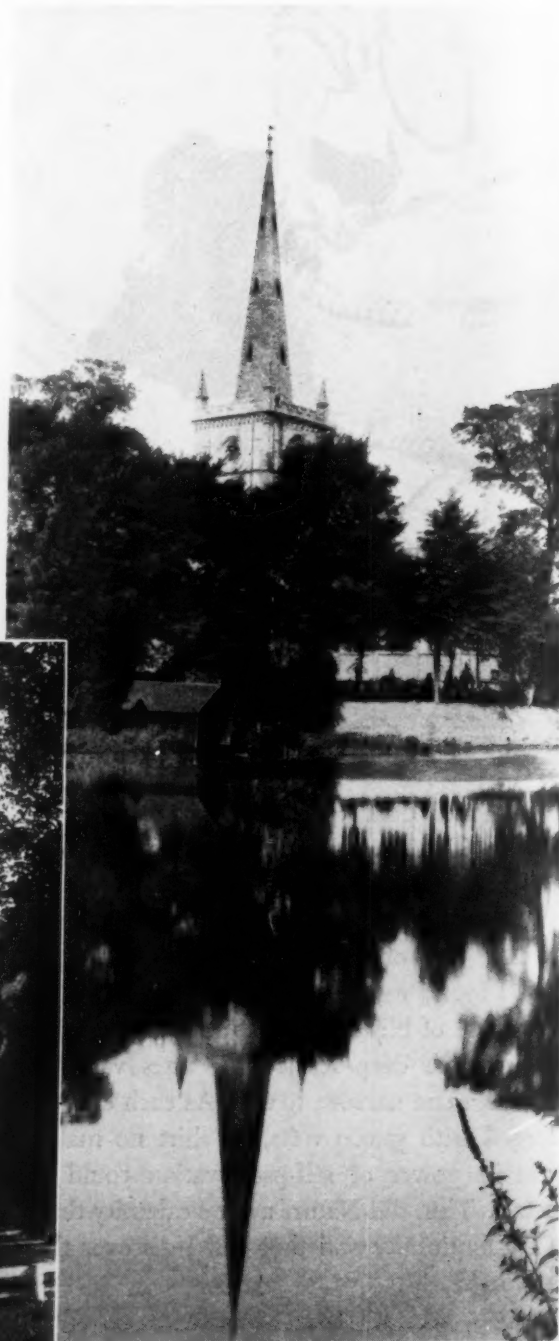


Photo: Courtesy, Great Western Railway of England

Travelers from the United States will be interested in this typical English country town, for it is the original Boston, whence came the Reverend John Cotton, Brewster, Bradford and other Pilgrim fathers.



Under the thatch of this peasant cottage at Ayr, Scotland, back in 1786, a 27-year-old plow-boy wrote a book of poems that still are sung and loved the world over. The lad was Bobbie Burns, Scotland's greatest maker of songs.

*Photos:
Publishers'
Photo Service*

Edinburgh, with its memories of Mary Queen of Scots, never fails to intrigue the visitor. In this house, one of the attractions along the Royal Mile, lived famous John Knox, evangelist and theologian.





You need not get off main roads in Ireland to encounter quaint characters. This aged countrywoman has donned her best and is jogging off to the village market. The cart has probably seen service for generations.

Photo: Burton Holmes and Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Photo: Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



The new and the old rub elbows in Erin. And here is a bit of the "ould" at Kilmessan. Not far away is Tara Hill, which is topped by a famous statue of Saint Patrick, Ireland's patron saint.

The glimpse of Durham Cathedral you get from the train will probably make you return to examine this fine example of Norman architecture, dating from 1093 and covering the remains of pious St. Cuthbert.

Any byway in rural England may lead to adventure—for the adventure-minded! Not far from Sherwood Forest, of Robin Hood fame, is this picturesque windmill. Ducal castles abound in this locality.

Photo: De Cou and Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



Photo: Courtesy, London & Northeastern Railway



Travel

I pity the man who can travel from Dan to Beersheba and cry, "Tis all barren!"
—Sterne.

TOURISTS seldom think of it that way, but their travels put themselves on trial more than the lands they visit or the folk they see.

If a man travel in a strange land and be not broadened in understanding and enriched in sympathy, he has wasted both time and money. And the odium is on himself; none other.

It is so easy to travel wisely. Every bookstore abounds with aids for the tourist who would make the most of his good fortune. And the hours spent in reading before a trip will yield dividends of lasting satisfaction.

Rotary Ann— A Portrait

By One of Her

SHE is, at a casual glance, the wife of any Rotarian, with her interest in Rotary anywhere between ninety in the shade and zero in the sun. She is generally gracious and charming, and her ability to plan luncheons, teas, and banquets incident to Rotary events, to the *n*th degree of perfection, is well-nigh unfailing.

Now and then rumor flutters through convention circles, that she may decide to organize, but the idea is unpopular with most of the Rotary Anns, and for sound reasons. Organizations that burst into existence without the basis of a definite need soon wither away, and there is no need for an organization of Rotary Anns.

Because she is the wife of a man who has necessarily made a success of his life and business in order to be eligible to Rotary, she is apt to have an established circle of her own. Her social, club, or religious activities do not give her the same democratic contacts that her husband's affairs give him. Consequently certain definite yet intangible barriers exist between Rotary Anns of the same town, particularly if that town be one of any size.

She steps into her rôle of Rotary Ann when "Ladies' Night" comes along, or when the date of the district conference or International convention arrives. Perhaps it is because she slips in and out of this rôle as readily as she does her frock or coat, that it never becomes so wholly a part of her as it does of her husband. She has a part-time job, so to speak.

Having arranged for such functions in the most attractive setting available, having decked the place with flowers, and having filled it with music, Rotary Ann dons her most fetching frock and hat, joins her own particular group or some visiting personality to whom she has been attracted, and proceeds to enjoy herself.

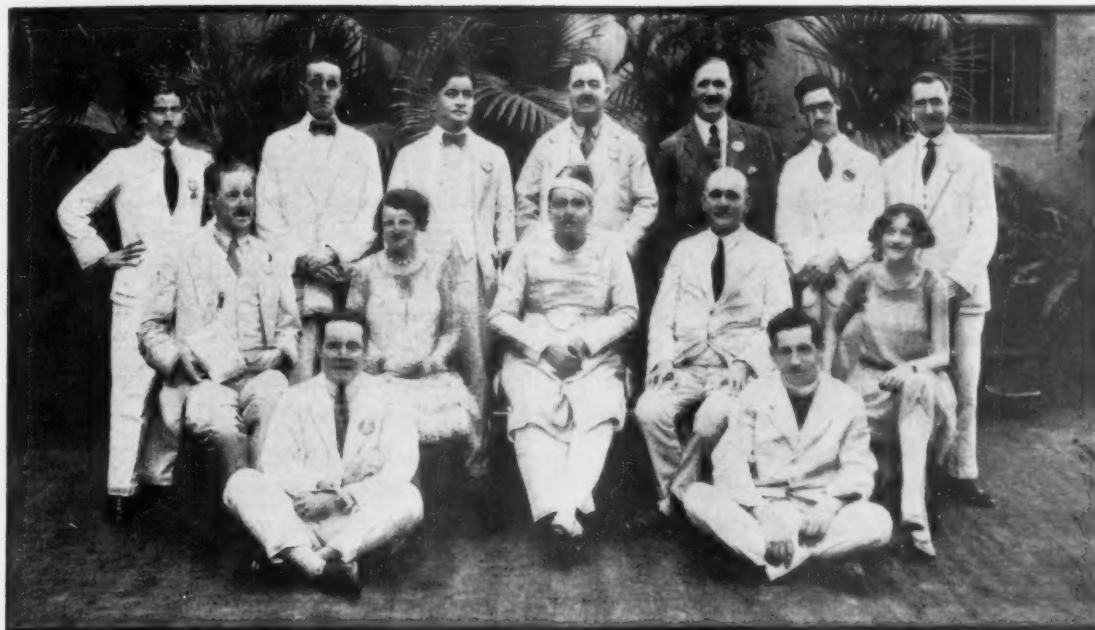


*Illustration
in pencil by
Harvey Fuller.*

What more is there for her to do? Frankly, it is hard to say, yet over there in the corner, any corner, even several corners perhaps, sit women alone or in pathetic pairs, for whom one's heart aches. The home-town life, in which these women are important and useful, as well as deeply loved perhaps, has given them few opportunities for the social experience evident about them.

THERE is the picture indelibly stamped upon my mind, of one of these lonely women, sitting in tragic isolation in a western country club at a table mockingly gay with spring flowers. Pairs and trios of charming, chatting women flow and eddy about that table in the corner. No one means to be unkind, but there are other tables, and in spite of her brave smile, she does not succeed in drawing anyone her way. No one knows her, and the official hostesses are busy. Eventually, companionship is provided, but too late to save that agonizing hour.

Could it have happened in a group of men? Probably not, yet it may be termed [Cont'd on page 48]



Commissioner Davidson found with "pride and amazement" a thriving ten-year old Rotary club at Calcutta. Here are some of the officers who greeted him. Seated, left to right (middle row), are A. H. Watson, president; Mrs. Davidson, A. F. M. Abdul Ali, past president, Mr. Davidson, and Miss Marjory Davidson.

India's Jig-Saw Puzzle

By Lillian Dow Davidson

DOES the name "India" bring to your mind a one-color—and all-British—spot on the map of Asia?

That common, school-day impression is wrong, one soon learns in this land, for there are two distinct Indias: British India, which is one thing, and Native India governed by hereditary princes, which is quite another.

A true map of India resembles a jig-saw puzzle, with the irregular bits of British empire oddly dovetailing into those under native rule. These British portions are, in the main, the hard-won parcels of land handed over to the Crown by the East India Company in 1858. Great Britain then went on record as sanctioning no further forcible extension of territory in India, and she has kept her promise.

These scattered blocks of British India indicate their origin. Trade was the life blood of the East India Company, popularly called the old "John Company," and for many turbulent years it struggled against natural odds and rival Europeans for possession of the seacoast lands and the fertile river valleys.

The Indian masses wanted nothing so much as to

A strife-weary country of power and wealth and enchantment where Rotary already has made its impress at five strategic points.

carry on in their traditional occupations, and, finding this possible under Britain's protecting wings, it is not strange that the bulk of this land's population, some 150,000,000, live in British India. The India of the native princes represents forty per cent of India's area. Its population is 72,000,000 which is greater than the total white population of the British Empire!

The two Indias are bound together by treaty. British India, as the dominant power, for Native India has no political unity, guarantees military protection and the continuance of the ruling line in each native state. It reserves the right to interfere in the local administration only under exceptional circumstances, such as the corrupt misrule of a prince or the coming to the "gadi" of a minor when the state is placed under a regency. The princes, as a whole, have ever been loyal to Great Britain and many of them are both shrewd statesmen and en-

lightened rulers. But a few are not only utterly incompetent but deplorably selfish.

The Maharajah of Bharatpur, for example, ruled over a diminutive state lying in the eastern part of Rajputana. This royal youth, twenty-eight years of age, in true imperial I-am-the-state fashion, was plunging his domain into inevitable bankruptcy with the speed of a skyrocket. The government of India, exercising its prerogative, called for an about-face policy, but he did not heed the request. So in the interests of his subjects, he was banished and forbidden to approach within one hundred miles of his State. Nothing daunted, he settled down in Delhi and although a tuberculosis sufferer at the time, plunged into a gay life, dying shortly afterwards.

We saw in his garage his last visible folly, a \$20,000 Rolls-Royce, an exquisite creamy and fawn thing of beauty intended as a gift to a favorite dancing-girl. Here also were queer hybrids, built up from the intermingled parts of cars, for this spoiled youth played with expensive cars as small

boys play with Meco construction sets. Deep into the public treasury, he dug to purchase Rolls-Royces, Pierce-Arrows, Renaults, and Packards to dismember.

ONCE, he used the body of a brand new Rolls-Royce as an elephant howdah. He owned a motor caravan of five, great, mahogany-lined cars. Four were luxuriously fitted up, even to a standard size porcelain bathtub, and were used for living quarters while the fifth was carried along as a ballroom.

Notwithstanding his apparent interest in motor-cars, the roads in his territory were atrocious. He naively declared that an expensive car must prove its worth by its ability to travel serenely over ruts, bumps, and other obstructions.

We were shown storehouse after storehouse filled with his purchases some of which had never been removed from the packing cases. Sales were then being held by British officials, temporarily in charge, that funds might be obtained to lessen the burden of the over-taxed subjects.

During the elaborate funeral of this deceased

"The moon fell into their lap" when the Davidsons were permitted to see the pompous ceremonies at which the lad, second from the left in the front row, was made a Maharajah.

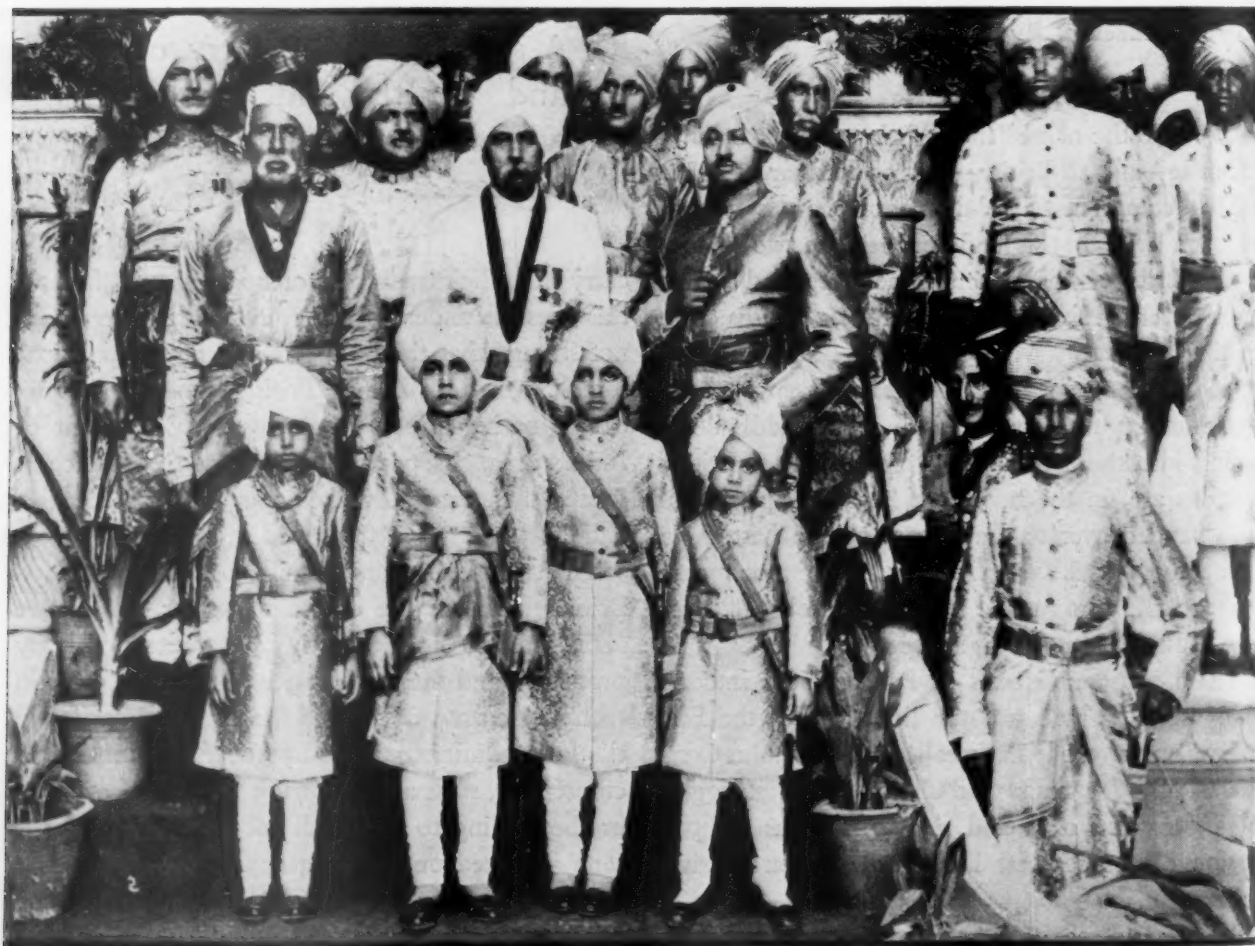




Illustration by Ben Albert Benson

Maharajah held in Bharatpur, silver coins were thrown about by his relatives as freely as confetti. His body, according to Hindu custom, was cremated. The sandalwood for the funeral pyre cost \$600. The silver coffin was given to a sweeper, an untouchable, for only the lowest of Hindus will handle anything that has been in contact with a dead body. The mourning ceremonies lasted for ten days, concluding, at the expense of the state, with the feeding of every individual, rich or poor, within its boundary.

These rites disposed of, the people of Bharatpur prepared for the enthronement of their new Maharajah, son of the deceased, a handsome, velvety black-eyed little lad of nine years of age. And this is where "The moon fell into our laps" as Easterners say, for the rare opportunity came to us of viewing this very infrequent ceremony. This was made possible for us through the kindness of the dewan, a British official acting during the regency, who, by chance, was the brother of the president of the Rotary Club of Delhi which Mr. Davidson had just brought into existence.

From a crumbling tower of the old city wall, with all the rapture of a small boy on circus day, we gazed down upon the ceremonial procession of elephants, magnificent beasts with painted faces, dazzling scarlet trappings heavy with gold, bells on feet, ear ornaments of gold-fringed silk scarfs. They made their lordly way across a moat where giant tortoises disported themselves, and disappeared within the shadow of the huge gateway of the inner fort. Jewelled and brocaded nobles in silver howdahs swayed back and forth with each step.

Within the palace, all was in readiness for the arrival by elephant of the political agent, who, on this occasion, acted as personal representative of the viceroy of India. On a raised dais in the throne hall, the Maharajah-to-be sat upon the edge of his solid gold chair but so tiny was he that he failed to hide the golden Bharatpur coat of arms embroidered on the scarlet back of it. Scarlet-clad servants in the background waved long ceremonial white yak tails while officers

of the household stood beside the throne, each bearing his insignia of office. The three brothers of the Maharajah, his sartorially exact counterparts, sat in silver chairs below the throne at his left. Gorgeously arrayed nobles lined both sides of the long hall.

UPON the arrival of the political agent, a salvo of guns was fired. The viceroy's gifts were then presented. A diamond-studded panache was pinned to the front of the Maharajah's gold-fringed, pink-silk turban, and a broad diamond collar was thrown over his gold-brocaded frock-coat beneath which peeped tight-fitting white trousers. Into his sword-belt he slipped the diamond-hilted sword. He might have been Prince Charming stepping from the pages of a fairy book!

The P. A. (the brevity-loving Englishman always refers to the political agent thus) withdrawing, six huge flat trays of shining silver rupees were placed down the center of the hall, it being the custom for each subject with an income of over one hundred rupees to give one of them [Continued on page 50]

The ROTARIAN

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Editorial Comment

What You Expect You Get

AN ANECDOTE of pioneer days which holds much wisdom for us today concerns two pioneer settlers pushing their way into the sparsely settled West. The first pulled up his team in front of a cabin and addressed an elderly man sitting on a stump and puffing contentedly a corn-cob pipe.

"Hey, Old Timer, what kind of folks are there around these parts?"

"What kind of folks were there where you came from?" countered the resident.

"Why they were the meanest, slickest, most unpleasant people I ever saw."

"Well," drawled the old pioneer, "I reckon you'll find the folks around here just about the same."

A few weeks later another settler came along, asked a similar question, and was answered by the same counter interrogatory. He replied briskly, "Why the folks round about where I came from were the salt of the earth, the finest, fairest, and most helpful folks you could find anywhere. They were neighbors we just hated to leave."

"Well," answered the local sage, "I reckon you'll find the folks here just about the same."

To a large degree, we get from people just about what we expect from them. A negative attitude toward life brings correspondingly negative returns.

Looking for the Finer Side

AT A recent luncheon a business man who had made a distinguished success in a business which has exerted a great influence for good in its own field, told of one incident which he said was the turning point in his own life. At the time of which he spoke he was secretary of a local trade association. That day he had been writing copy for their little house organ. The president of the association—a wise and kindly old man—dropped in to pay him a visit.

"What have you been doing lately?" he asked the younger man.

"I have been writing copy for our publication."

"And what have you written?" he queried.

"One article," the secretary replied, "discussed what fools most people in our line of business are. The other article tells how practically no members have paid their dues for the new year and warning them that they'll have to come across soon if they want our work to continue."

The president thought quietly for some time.

"You will never get very far along that line. Instead let us tell them what opportunities they have for greater usefulness and success and how they can realize upon them. Let us tell them that dues have been coming in satisfactorily and that only three or four delinquents mar an otherwise perfect record."

How much influence the first article had was, of course, impossible of appraisal, but the second resulted in every member paying the much-desired dues within the next two weeks. The secretary learned the lesson so well, that he made the expectation of fine things from people—and from life—a principle on which he has since based all his business activities.

A Symbol of Brotherhood

A LEAPING spark and calm words intoned by Pope Pius XI at Rome were flashed with incredible rapidity north and south, east and west until they diffused the atmosphere enveloping the earth. Listeners at New York and Vancouver, Manila and Jerusalem heard his voice simultaneously.

The daring wonder of the feat, quite irrespective of any religious significance, gave pause even to this thrill-jaded generation. But it was not a mere catch-penny amazement of a gaping boy at a circus. Feeding that interest was a consciousness of a common experience and an intuitive perception of the basic universality of humanity. The event was a symbol that augurs well for the day to come when interna-

tional understanding and tolerance will displace prejudice and blind selfishness.

This thought was in the mind of the Supreme Pontiff, for with precise care he addressed himself to groups both within and without the church of which he is the titular head. He exhorted each to renew allegiance to those principles which promote social progress, a charge epitomized in his message to laborers and employers:

"Let both as well at the same time work out the good of each and the good of all in the tranquillity of order."

Youth Rides the Sea

A SMALL 37-foot schooner, bearing two flapping sails, found a port in the Azores the other day after a tempestuous passage across the Atlantic lasting forty-six days and nights. The passengers aboard were a young professor from a midwestern university, his wife and little girl, Evala, for whom the boat was named. They were on their way to Barcelona and Madrid, where the young professor was to continue his study of Spanish literature.

The successful termination of the venture, inaugurated in Salem, Massachusetts, adds another leaf to the Odyssey of adventure in these prosaic days of standardized travel. It took skill and courage for the young navigator to set his boat a-drift upon a great sea. It took stamina and energy to bring him to port after long buffeting by wind and wave.

One is inclined these days to deplore the passing of heroic endeavor, to point out the softness of the times and the cushioned ease of everyday life. And then comes just such an incident as this, to join company with other exploits of land, and sea, and air. Again the grim ocean has been robbed of much of its old-time fear and uncertainty, and made into a passageway for the dauntless spirit of youth.

As long as there are seas to traverse and skies to conquer, explorers will set out on their quests for new knowledge and come safely into the desired haven. The days of the Argonauts have not yet dimmed into nothingness.

"Calling Mr. Jones!"

ANY business man anchored behind a newspaper in a hotel lobby pricks up his ears when a passing bell-boy shrilly calls "Mr. Jones!" If among the listeners there is a man who owns that proud name, note how quickly he springs from his chair and

hurries away to answer the phone or shake the hand of his waiting friend.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to suggest that the air is vocal nowadays with other calls for Mr. Jones, this average citizen, and he could be of considerable public service if his ears were attuned properly to matters of public interest.

Take the break-down of law, for instance. Frantic officials, zealous orators, reverberating newspaper writers point out the disgraceful contempt for authority, but very little seems to be accomplished. Every city and village is calling loudly for Mr. Jones! Mr. Smith! Mr. Brown!—all plain, ordinary citizens—to help put observance of law into successful operation within their own communities.

Or consider political graft in high places. Stern judges and able prosecutors do what they can to waylay the grafter and stop his trade, but thousands of citizens refuse to take much interest in the proceedings and the grafters go free. Many a municipality is calling loudly for Mr. Jones, asking for his earnest coöperation in abating corrupt government and in revising his own code of conduct.

Or consider the prevalence of unethical business practices, unwarranted profits, the glib promises of promoters and get-rich-quick artists. No legislation can drive out crookedness unassisted, or usher in Utopian reforms. Respectable business today is asking the ordinary business man to do his part every day in bringing dignity and honor to his own personal dealings with his customers.

Calling Mr. Jones! Perhaps the bell-boy didn't speak loudly enough! *You're Mr. Jones.*

Making Sixth Object Easy

A ROTARY club in North America has been trying an experiment in promoting the Sixth Object which, though it has been working but a short time, has produced most cheering results. It is a plan that might be well worth trying in other areas.

When a member of the club leaves on a trip to another land, he is urged to pack an "official directory" in his bag and to include as many Rotary luncheons in his itinerary as circumstances permit. Letters of felicitation and introduction are also provided.

But that is not all. Knowing well that to visit these clubs often involves stopovers and extra fares, the club has provided a special "goodwill fund" from which gifts of \$25 or so are made to the peripatetic Rotarian, with the suggestion that he use it so far as it will go in behalf of closer relations among Rotary clubs of the world.



Rotarians and Rotary Anns, seventy strong, were New Year banquet guests of Viscount M. Saito, governor-general of Chosen, and an honorary member of Rotary, and Viscountess Saito at their home in Keijo, Chosen, Japan. In the picture the governor-general is standing. To his left is Mrs. Oswald White, wife of the British consul-general, and to his right is Mrs. T. Sumii, wife of the president of the Keijo club.

Rotary Around the World

Action is the keynote of Rotary. Wherever men get together under the symbol of the cogged wheel, there you will find organized activity. The following pages give a review of Rotary's aims and objects in-the-doing.

Austria

Designs Rotary Medal

VIENNA—Professor Müllner has made a Rotary medal for the International Convention to be held here June 22-26.

Spain

Orphans . . . Books

MADRID—Madrid Rotarians have donated 250 pesetas to an orphanage and a like amount for purchasing books for an industrial school.

To Publicize Rotary

BARCELONA—That the public might better understand Rotary, local newspapermen were invited to a special session of the Barcelona club at which addresses were given on the organization's history, achievements and aims.

Mark Scenic Places

MALLORCA—Mallorca Rotarians, awake to the historical importance of local places of interest, have marked them for the benefit of travellers.

Belgium

Sell Pigeons

CHARLEROI—Pigeon sales, fancy fairs, and teas are among the means used by Charleroi Rotarians to raise 115,336.02 francs which will make possible an enlargement of the crippled children's school, permitting it to take in children at three years of age instead of fourteen.

France

Esperanto Luncheon

PARIS—Abbé Andreo Tche, professor of the course in Esperanto at the Sorbonne University, recently addressed the Rotary club in Esperanto.

Visit Coal Mine

ST. ETIENNE—As a part of its annual "Cycle Week" fête, local Rotarians visited a coal mine and a cycle and arms factory.

Honor "Papa" Joffre

PARIS—The Paris Rotary Club received numerous messages of condolence upon the occasion of Marshal Joffre's passing.

Germany

Convention Fund

HAMBURG—Hamburg Rotarians contribute a small amount each to a fund to make possible a strong delegation at the Vienna convention.

South Africa

"Go Easy on Missionary"

NAIROBI—Dr. W. S. Fulton, of Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A., addressed Nairobi Rotarians on welfare of native Africans, urging the use of English as the medium of education. "And don't be too hard on your missionaries," he said, "but work with them rather than against them for the good of your natives."

Skulls as Medicine

PIETERMARITZBURG — An interesting speech by Rotarian Fyvie on "Medicines of the Seventeenth Century," disclosed the fact that human skulls were used a little more than two centuries ago to produce, by distillation, a compound for treatment of epilepsy.

Peru

Celebrate Boys' Week

MOQUEGUA—A successful Boys' Week is among the achievements of local Rotarians. Health Day and Civic Day were observed with speeches, and parades down brilliantly decorated streets.

Egypt

Cairo . . . Jerusalem

CAIRO—Rotary clubs of Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt, and Jerusalem, Palestine, recently held their first intercity meeting here with sixty-seven present, representing twelve different countries. Visitors were guests in homes of local club members. The day was spent on the Nile Steamer "Sudan."

"I went to the Hobby Fair—The ships and stamps were there. . . Cincinnati boydom must have had some such parody to celebrate the opportunity Rotary has for seven years given them to display hobbies. The latest brought 4,000 exhibits from 1,200 boys—and 75,000 visitors!"

Porto Rico

Back Health Campaign

SAN JUAN—The local Rotary club has unanimously adopted a resolution to publicize the program of the Porto Rico Child Health Association, of which Governor Theodore Roosevelt is the president. It calls for a seven million dollar budget to finance a thorough-going attack on ill health and conditions that cause it.

Japan

Add Six Members

KEIJO—Six new members—each prominent in Seoul business or professional life—have been added to the Rotary club roster.

Chile

Chilean Rotarians Meet

LOS ANDES—Santiago Rotarians organized a successful inter-city meeting held at Los Andes, with guests coming from Santiago, San Felipe, La Calera, Valparaiso and San Antonio.

Hungary

Coloman Kandó

BUDAPEST—The Budapest Rotary Club has suffered a marked loss in the death of Coloman Kandó, former chairman of the membership Committee. Rotarian Kandó had attained fame for his pioneering work with electric railway lines.

Italy

Waning Alpine Flowers

LEGHORN—Methods used elsewhere in Europe to preserve the disappearing Alpine flower constitute a special object of study for Leghorn Rotarians.

Aid Archaeologists

ROME—The Rome Rotary Club has contributed to the Magna Grecia Society which is doing much to preserve archaeological finds in southern Italy.

To House Poor

BOLOGNA—A legacy left by a citizen of Bologna will make possible realization of plans originated with the Rotary club for housing many poverty stricken citizens.

Philippine Islands

Is International!

MANILA—Fifteen of the alert, younger generation of native Filipinos are on the roster of the Manila Rotary Club. While the membership is predominately American, yet there are two Spaniards, two British, one German, two Japanese and one Chinese. The president is Samuel F. Gaches. Something of Rotary's importance in the islands is reflected in this quotation from an article by Garet Garrett in a recent article in "The Saturday Evening Post":

"To the hotel is a short drive along the bay front, and you see nothing of the city. You do see on your left a group of insular automobile agencies very spaciouly housed and above them the familiar devices of American motorcar heraldry. This friendly sight and then immediately at the hotel a collision with hearty Rotarians may temporarily efface your pier impressions, or, if they return, you will remember that the Filipino's progress in self-government under American sovereignty must in itself be regarded as an American achievement."



India

Hunting De Luxe

CALCUTTA—Local Rotarians were recently regaled by an account of a 60,000 rupee hunt for big game conducted by the Maharaja of Sirguja. It was told by Dr. Bisewar Mitra, a member of the party.

Straits Settlements

Entertain Navy Men

SINGAPORE—The Singapore Rotary Club, now numbering 118 members, recently entertained officers of the fifteenth destroyer squadron of the United States Navy. More than 200 members and friends attended the dinner.

Mexico

Trophies to Losers Too

MEXICO CITY—Though the United States army polo team lost to the Mexican players and official trophies went to the latter, Mexico City Rotarians presented silver replicas to the visiting losers at a banquet. All of the addresses were broadcast.

Buy Toys for Poor

CUERNAVACA—Following an inter-city meeting, arranged by local Rotarians, a play was presented at Teatro Morelos. Proceeds were used to purchase toys for poor children.

Morocco

See Radium at Work

CASABLANCA—Local Rotarians were recently guests of their fellow-member, Doctor Speder, at his Institute of Radiologie et Electro-Physiotherapie. Here they saw demonstrated the use of radium in fighting cancer, and several new devices for making diagnoses and treating injuries and diseases.

Switzerland

Worthy of Emulation

AARAU—When speakers at the Aarau Rotary Club exceed their time, a red light flashes in the center of a Rotary wheel—thus suggesting to the orator that members are also busy men with many engagements.

Fathers . . . Sons . . . Planes . . .

ZURICH—Rotarian fathers recently organized an excursion to the local aviation field for their sons. Fine points of flying were enthusiastically explained to young and old.

Silver Spoons

LUCERNE—The first-born of every Lucerne Rotarian is presented with a handsome silver spoon. During the Christmas season, the local club donated 1550 francs to nineteen charitable institutions.

Cuba

Serve Soup

HAVANA—A third soup kitchen for the city's poor is soon to be opened by the Rotary club. Rotary organizations in other parts of the country have contributed to make this project possible.

Equip Library

SANTA CRUZ DEL SUR—This city's first public library has been organized and equipped by local Rotarians.

Improve Peasant Homes

MORON—Local Rotarians are actively campaigning for improved conditions in peasant homes. They are being aided by physicians, teachers, and other professional men in the community.

Brazil

Seek Sanitarium

BELLO HORIZONTE—Rotarians are making special efforts to collect funds to erect a hospital or sanitarium for tubercular children.

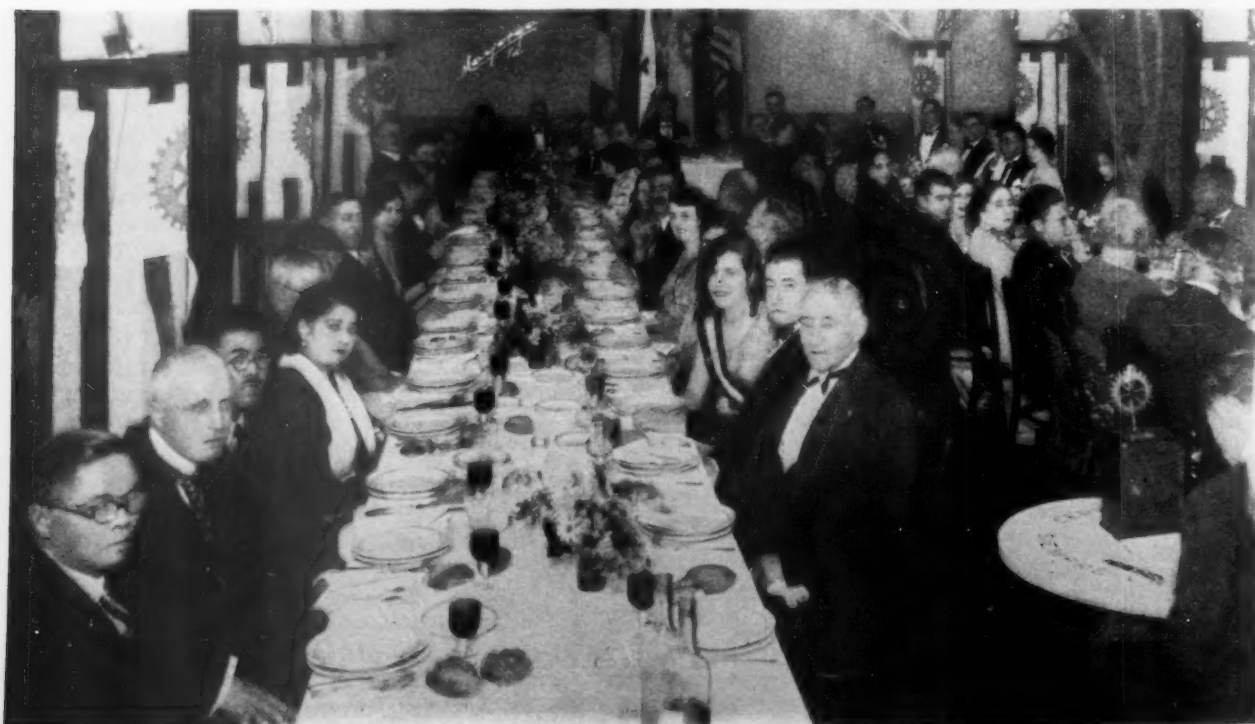
War on Depression

PORTO ALEGRE—Free food dispensaries have been organized in this city by Rotarians, and a conference of local industrial heads has been called to discuss ways of improving the economic conditions in this city.

[Continued on page 44]

Despite press rumors of rattling sabres around the world, Rotary clubs, without very much ado, continue to weave friendly ties across frontiers. Here is the Orizaba, Mexico, club en fête to receive through Otto Neumayer a flag from the Nuernberg, Germany, Rotary Club in acknowledgment of a similar gift from Orizaba.

Photo: J. Mayorga, Orizaba



*La "Kacrantnerstrasse,"
la gran vía luminosa,—
el "Broadway" de Viena,
con su famosa Casa de
la Opera, su conocido
Hotel Sacher, sus caba-
rets y cafés. Lujosas
joyerías, tiendas de anti-
guedades y elegantes
almacenes le dan brillo
a esta avenida.*



Photo: Österreichische Lichtbildstelle, Vienna

Con Que, ¿Va a Viena?

Por Juan M. Roger

DESDE su infancia Ud. sin duda ha oído hablar acerca de las bellezas de París, la alegría e importancia de Madrid, y en fin de Londres, Berlín, Viena, Roma y muchas otras ciudades europeas, pensando tener la gran suerte algún día de visitarlas.

Es posible también que ya conozca estas bellas capitales y que esté ahora solamente anticipando volverlas a ver. Este año como Ud. lo sabe, la Convención Rotaria se celebrará en Viena—tierra del Vals, de lindas mujeres y centro artístico e intelectual europeo por excelencia—y cuál mejor oportunidad que esta para realizar su sueño dorado?

No toma mucho tiempo para conocer y apreciar la vida vienesa—ese espíritu de alegría sentimental indescriptible y característica de la gran capital. Viena combina la elegancia y romanticismo de los tiempos pasados y el adelanto y grandeza de una ciudad moderna. Sólo el amante del arte ultra-moderno que desea ver a la civilización siempre adelante sin pensar en el pasado dejará de encontrar en Viena algo interesante, con excepción, quizá de los últimos edificios construidos por la Municipalidad para la clase media. Esto no quiere decir que Viena es algo "atrasada," en lo contrario, en muchos aspectos está más adelantada que muchas otras grandes ciudades. Por ejemplo, su limpieza y delineación de

calles y casas es la admiración del mundo. Las condiciones sanitarias, la protección policiaca y las comunicaciones son insuperables.

Como todos los edificios de importancia se encuentran en el "Ringstrasse" es muy fácil visitar los puntos de mayor interés. El celebrado "Ringstrasse" uno de los bulevares más hermosos del Viejo Mundo, muy bien arbolado y que rodea la ciudad antigua, está bordeado de edificios de mucha significancia histórica y artística, tal como el Palacio Imperial, con sus magníficos salones y tesoros; el Museo de Historia Natural y el Museo de Bellas Artes; el Parlamento, de estilo griego, con su preciosa fuente de Pallas Athene (Minerva); el Ayuntamiento, otro grandioso edificio de estilo gótico construido en 1872, con una torre de 107 metros de altura; la Universidad, de fama mundial; la Iglesia Votiva; la Opera, con su lujoso foyer y auditorio; el Teatro Burg y una infinidad de otros palacios esparcidos por toda la ciudad dan a Viena un cierto "cachet" que no se encuentra en otras ciudades del mundo. El Salón de Conciertos, en donde se celebrarán las sesiones plenarias y algunas de las asambleas de grupos de la Convención, es un espléndido y lujoso auditorio.

El centro comercial de la ciudad es la Plaza de San Esteban en donde se distingue la famosa catedral del mismo

nombre—admirable edificio de estilo gótico del Siglo XIII y XIV, con hermosísimo tejado de mosaicos de color y campanario majestuoso de 137 metros de altura. Cerca de la Catedral se encuentra el "Graben," una calle ancha con lujosas tiendas. De la Plaza de San Esteban hasta la Opera está la calle Kartner—la rue de la Paix de Viena—con sus magníficas tiendas exhibiendo las últimas creaciones de la moda. La continuación de la calle Kartner hasta el Danubio es más estrecha y no tan elegante, pero las pequeñas calles contiguas son de sumo interés por su estilo de los tiempos de Shubert, Beethoven y Mozart, estos tres grandes compositores que vivieron en Viena.

HASTA en el más pequeño restaurant o café puedo uno deleitarse con buena música. Por supuesto si Ud. está interesado en costumbres y peculiaridades locales visitará a los "Heuringer" que son unas tavernas situadas en las afueras de la ciudad en donde se paladean las diferentes variedades de vinos austriacos y en donde los vieneses, al compás de violines soñadores entonan las últimas canciones populares.

Mucho tiempo se dedicará a inspeccionar los diferentes museos. Las Galerías Liechtenstein poseen la mejor colección de Rubens; asimismo el mejor Velázquez.

que, fuera de España, se encuentra en el Museo del Estado, junto con valiosísimos Van Dyks y gran número de pinturas de Maestros italianos. En el Palacio Belvedere encontrará un sin número de obras de arte barroco y admirables pinturas del Siglo XIX. De la arquitectura barroca que caracteriza a Viena, el más hermoso ejemplo es la Iglesia de San Carlos, situada a dos pasos de la Opera.

En el Teatro Johann Strauss y en el Teatro An der Wien sigue reinando la

famosa operata vienesa. Sus cabarets comparan favorablemente con los de París. Viena tiene una infinidad de cafés y restaurants al aire libre de entre los cuales merece mención especial el Kur-salonen que se distingue por su espléndida y numerosa orquesta típica.

El Palacio de Schönbrunn y sus maravillosos parques, replica de Versalles, también están abiertos al público y en ellos se pueden admirar incomparables tesoros de una época pasada. El "Prater" es el Bosque de Bologna de los vieneses

y lugar predilecto de la juventud. Durante la Convención U.d. sin duda visitará el Castillo de Kobenzl, ahora un bello restaurant situado en las colinas cercanas de la ciudad. Desde sus terrazas se divisa un paisaje maravilloso de Viena, las montañas y el Danubio Azul.

El Rotary club está haciendo preparativos extraordinarios para agasajar a sus huéspedes y todos sus socios con esa hospitalidad característica vienesa, habrán de hacer muy grata la visita de todos los Rotarios de habla española y portuguesa.

Actividades en los Distritos

Asilo Fray Del Olmo

El Rotary Club de Tampico, México ha venido desarrollando muy buenos trabajos en pro de la comunidad. Entre ellos se puede citar el "Asilo Fray del Olmo" que consiste de varios grandes edificios, propiedad del club, para alojar a los huérfanos destitutos que de otra manera serían una amenaza para la sociedad y un cargo para la comunidad.

Censo de Desocupados

El Rotary Club de La Habana está contemplando establecer un Censo de Desocupado, con la idea de circular a todas las entidades y corporaciones, industrias y actividades mercantiles dichos nombres, a fin de encontrarles empleo.

Buena Iniciativa

El Rotary Club de Coronel, Chile, acordó celebrar sesiones en las casas de los socios que no asistan con regularidad a las sesiones del club. El Comité de Servicios del Club estudia la manera de obtener una asistencia máxima a las sesiones y acordó presentar un programa de trabajo para cada socio.

Reunión

Tuvo lugar con asistencia de socios de los Clubes de México, Puebla y Pachuca una reunión intercristadina en la preciosa ciudad de Cuernavaca, México, con la asistencia del Gobernador del Estado de Morelos. La reunión se desarrolló en un ambiente de fraternidad y los compañeros que tuvieron la fortuna de asistir disfrutaron de la cordial hospitalidad de los miembros del Club de Cuernavaca y de las insuperables bellezas de aquella ciudad que ilustró Hernán Cortés.

Reparto de Juguetes

Con muy buen acuerdo y con patriótico entusiasmo el Rotary Club de Barranquilla, Colombia, obsequió una gran cantidad de juguetes a los niños pobres del "Asilo de San Antonio" de la

"Gota de Leche" y del "Pabellón Obregon" con motivo de la fiesta de Navidad. Asistió al reparto entre otras personalidades el señor don Enrique de la Rosa, Gobernador del Distrito 68, a cuya particular iniciativa se debió el regocijo de los pequeños desamparados, quienes recibieron con visibles muestras de alegría las muñecas de cartón, los soldados de plomo y las locomotoras de hojalata.

El Rotary Club de Barranquilla decididamente ayudado por las damas rotarianas, ha hecho obra caritativa, muy digna de alabanza.

Biblioteca Pública

Con toda formalidad y lucimiento fué inaugurada en diciembre pasado en la bella ciudad de Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba, la Biblioteca Pública organizada por el Rotary Club de dicha ciudad. Los funcionarios públicos y los socios del Rotary Club asistieron a esta solemne fiesta.

Magnífico Proyecto

El Rotario Marti del Rotary Club de Barcelona, España, es el autor del proyecto de intensificar el conocimiento de las industrias españolas. El plan consiste en dividir las actividades en diferentes grupos de clasificaciones para que los que tengan interés por una de ellas se agreguen al grupo correspondiente para realizar visitas y conocer bien la industria u organización commercial de que se trate, para lo cual podrían celebrar después unas conferencias limitadas al grupo.

Atenta Invitación

Los Rotarios de México debido a que las cosechas de maíz están perdidas en gran parte en dicha república, están haciendo mucha propaganda para que se siembre maíz, que es el alimento básico del pueblo, habiendo tanta extensión de terreno incultivada, tratando de conseguir siquiera que su producción alcance para el consumo.

Reunión Intercristadina

El Rotary Club de Santiago de Chile organizó hace poco una reunión intercristadina con los Rotary Clubs de Los Andes, San Felipe, La Calera, Valparaíso y San Antonio.

La reunión se verificó en la bella ciudad de Los Andes en donde los Rotarios visitantes y sus distinguidas familias fueron muy bien agasajados, reinando la más franca alegría.

Brillante Fiesta Rotaría

En el hermoso vestíbulo del Frontón México, el Rotary Club de la Ciudad de México ofreció una lucida recepción, cena y baile al equipo norteamericano de polo que vino a justar contra los polistas mexicanos.

La ceremonia de la entrega de los trofeos que el club obsequió a los polistas fué muy brillante y se desarrolló dentro de un ritornello de aplausos y vitores.

Esta ha sido, sin género de duda, una de las más espléndidas fiestas de que pueda enorgullirse el Rotary Club de la Ciudad de México.

Magnífico Concierto de Radio

Existen entre los numerosos tesoros de la Catedral de Morelia, México, el Organó Mayor que es uno de los mejores de la América Latina. Muy rara vez se tiene oportunidad de escucharlo en alguna función religiosa y son bien escasos los que han escuchado sus voces fuera de la música sacra. El Rotary Club de Morelia organizó un Radio-Concierto en el que tomaron parte connotados artistas de la población y en cuyo programa figuró dos números ejecutados en este soberbio órgano por un joven organista, verdadero virtuoso en su arte. El club instaló una línea telefónica desde el suntuoso coro de la Catedral hasta la estación difusora para que todos los aficionados de Radio tengan la oportunidad de escuchar este regio programa.

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thoughtfully and seriously, and with a willingness to take advantage of every opportunity to make a correction if Rotary is to perpetuate itself. It must inject young blood with the same precision that business does. Competition for worth-while men is growing more intense daily. Other organizations are bidding now for the material of the future.

It is becoming a habit to think of men available for membership in Rotary in terms of what they have to bring to Rotary, but there is another side to the picture. There are countless young men to whom Rotary can be a guidance, an environment through association with community leaders, and in whom can be injected the ideals of Rotary which will be carried out into the world and applied by them down through the years. Two of the finest Rotarians I ever met were invited into Rotary largely on the grounds of what Rotary had to take to them.

There is scarcely a district where this sort of material is not now available. How long it will remain so is quite another question. It is worth checking in every community.

GLYNDON H. CROCKER,
Governor, 28th District

Cortland, New York.

"33 . . . Enjoy"

To the Editor:

Like others of the Readers Open Forum, I desire to say how greatly thirty-three of us here enjoy each number of THE ROTARIAN. The symbolism in the December frontispiece is marvellous. Illustrations are greatly appreciated, but symbolism does its effective work in making us dream and aspire.

A. L. HOWARD,
President Rotary Club

Simcoe, Ontario.

Hole-in-One Competition?

To the Editor:

I wish to thank you very much for your trouble in sending me a certificate of membership in the Rotary Hole-in-One Club. It is indeed a great pleasure to become a member of your club and I will always have the pleasure of keeping same for my life.

It would be very interesting to have a com-

petition among the members of the Rotary Hole-in-One Club and I am looking forward to having such an opportunity in the future.

GORO TAKAHASHI

Sydney, Australia.

"Marked Change"

To the Editor:

I read your magazine with a great deal of interest and am very much pleased with the change and improvement in its typographical appearance and literary content. There has been a marked change in the past year or two which must be very noticeable to all your readers.

It may interest you to know that I have been 48 years a publisher of weekly newspapers—national prize winners at that.

PAUL W. DUTCHER, Editor,
The Brookings Register

Brookings, South Dakota.

Note—Hearty congratulations to Publisher Dutcher for his long service and exemplary record for clean, honest journalism.—Editor.

Apology to Valparaiso

Editor, THE ROTARIAN:

The leading article in the November ROTARIAN by Ambassador Davila calls for a correction on my part. Mr. Davila was the first president of the Santiago Rotary Club, but the Santiago club was not the first in Chile. The Rotary Club of Valparaiso had been meeting for an entire year before the first meeting was held in Santiago. Coates who was at that time commissioner for South America gave me the commission of organizing the Rotary club in Valparaiso and after considerable delay we held our first meeting on 13 April, 1923, and after that date continued to meet every two weeks until the club was formally constituted by Herbert P. Coates as special commissioner on 13 February, 1924. Our charter number is 1771. During this same visit to Chile, Coates met with the Santiago organizers for the first time. The charter number of the Santiago Rotary Club is 1944.

AGUSTIN TURNER,
Secretary, Rotary Club

Valparaiso, Chile.

Land's End

FAIR are the roads that my brothers take
And honorsome as a goal can be
Are those they burden their hearts to make—
But mine be the road to the roadless sea!

For the lean winds call me to their quays,
And the gulls are screaming, veering wide,
And my heart's aburn with memories
Of the whipping sheets and the outbound tide!

The winds are calling from wharf and pier,
The Northstar glows like a deepsea mate,
The reckless chanties sound loudly near
And the noise of rigging and shifting freight

Rings in my ears—and will not be done
Till I find the road and top the ledge
And swing like the Westward dropping sun
To the swaying quays at the water's edge!

Aye, fair the roads that my brothers trail,
Rich their rewards and indemnity—
But mine be a purse of canvas sail
And a goal that ends on the seventh sea!

—BERT COOKSLEY

The Rotary Hour-Glass

The first announced candidate for the presidency of Rotary International, succeeding Almon E. Roth, is Sydney W. Pascall, of London. And here's the sort of chap this Sydney is. We quote from "The Rotary Wheel," official organ of Rotary International: Association for Britain and Ireland:

"A puritan with a sort of puckishness; a natural conservative masquerading as a liberal, or a liberal being very open-minded about socialism. At once deeply prejudiced and widely tolerant. As slippery as an eel, yet tenacious as a limpet. He combines the wiliness of Brer Fox with the wariness and impishness of Brer Rabbit. . . .

"He is . . . pontifical, enigmatical, pragmatical, inscrutable; most approachably unapproachable, most unapproachably approachable and most irreproachably charming: austere, dignified, suave . . . yet not without that portion of the inward eternal spirit of Peter Pan which is the essential ingredient of every good Rotarian."



Believe it or not—but in Japan are dwarf pines three hundred years old, yet so tiny they thrive in a saucer. And in that land of contrasts, arranging flowers in a vase is accounted one of the fine arts!

The gay little cherry-bedecked booklet that tells about all of this, and much more, was issued by the Tokyo Rotary Club to commemorate a decade of Rotary in Nippon. It will be a welcome addition to the equipage of anyone contemplating a jaunt through the Orient.

Ancient hand-forged nails, perhaps hammered in by Paul Harris' father or grandfather, have been found deep in the trunk of a venerable maple tree that formerly stood in front of the old Harris home at Wallingford, Vt. They had been used to suspend sap-buckets, in the making of Vermont's delectable maple syrup.

The wood has been sent to a factory

where it will be turned into gavels. Final touches on these will be done by the Paul Harris Trade School in Wallingford.

And lucky will be the clubs so fortunate as to obtain one of these distinctive souvenirs, reminiscent of the boyhood of the founder of Rotary.

* * *

When Paul Harris was asked recently at a West Point, Miss., U.S.A., Club luncheon how it felt to be "father" to an organization so widespread as Rotary, he countered by telling a story of an explorer who traced a great river to its source. The adventurer was keenly disappointed to find it had such a modest beginning.

"But," commented Paul, "that little spring, trickling down the mountainside did not constitute the great river. It became the great river when it was augmented by innumerable other streamlets, each equally necessary for its volume and its flow."

* * *

Seattle is to be the 1932 convention city—that's decided. This city, perched up on the tip of Uncle Sam's right ear, is a wonder to behold, as any Seattlian, if you press him, will reluctantly admit.

Chicago, scene of the 1930 convention, may be the city that made a river flow backwards, but Seattle is the one that cuts the tops off a few mountains and slides 'em into the valleys everytime it wants another subdivision.

* * *

*Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall,
And all the King's horses
And all the King's men
Couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again.*

Folks out at Turlock, Calif., must feel that way about the truth of their recent egg throwing contest. Because eggs have dropped to as low as ten cents a dozen there, a community affair was recently arranged whereby a large store of eggs were to be given to the poor people of the locality.

* * *

But the ubiquitous reporter scented a good story. And, drawing on his imagination, he released to the world a dramatic story of the Rotary club sponsoring an egg battle! The tale, as freak stories often do, went far. It spiced up many a front page. And heavy-browed editorial writers fulminated upon the waste of food. Soon letters, telephone calls, and telegrams descended upon Turlock.

Turlock chuckles. For, although there

FORD'S SECRET OF MAKING FRIENDS

His strategy with people starts nation-wide discussion



INFORMATION recently made public about the personal life of Henry Ford has aroused widespread discussion. Definite facts have come to light about the particular methods which he uses to win people's friendship and enthusiastic loyalty.

This strategy of Ford's, simple though it is, makes it easy for him to charm and impress strangers, to inspire devotion even in people whose requests he must refuse. Here, it is now believed, lies one explanation of his astounding rise from farm-boy to multi-millionaire.

Back of Ford's strategy lies one of the great secrets of personal power, a principle which anyone can use to control other people. The secret itself is one of many others revealed in a startling new book called *Strategy in Handling People*, written by a well-known business man working with John J. B. Morgan, brilliant Professor of Psychology at Northwestern University. Almost overnight this remarkable book has upset many old ideas about success, money-making, personality, prestige. Through fascinating "inside" stories about two hundred of the world's greatest leaders—such men as Coolidge, Edison, Chrysler, Hoover, Schwab, Roosevelt, Rockefeller, Lincoln, you are shown the actual, simple methods which they have used to establish their influence over others, to bend people to their will. You are given methods you yourself can use—today, tomorrow—whether you are a mechanic or a bank president.

Already this astonishing book, *Strategy in Handling People*, has brought complete and sudden changes into the lives of many of its readers. It tells you how to win over enemies, impress people—how to sell yourself and your ideas—how to improve your personality, win social advancement and increased income. "Tremendously valuable," "Extremely interesting,"—these are the enthusiastic comments of such outstanding leaders as Thomas Edison, John Raskob, Walter Chrysler.

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The Rotarian
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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... and after

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was no egg battle, nationwide publicity has been given to the plight of the distraught egg producer. Turlock's sole regret is that the dollars spent on telegrams and telephone calls weren't spent for eggs.

* * *

Rotary now encircles the globe—and the man who put the buckle on the belt is that Canadian gentleman extraordinary, Jim W. Davidson.

Two and a half years ago, Rotary International called Jim in, gave him a roving commission, told him the world was at his feet and, in Yankee parlance, to go to it! Jim did. Tropical heat, desert sandstorms, indifference, an automobile accident—nothing stopped this Marco Polo of Rotary.

Starting with Athens, Greece, January 30, 1929, he has planted twenty-three lusty clubs in twelve countries of the Near and Far East. One is in Egypt, another in Palestine, three in India, one in Ceylon, two in Burma, three in Straits Settlements, four in the Federated Malay States, four in Java, one in Sumatra, one in Siam and one in China.



Shingles and Shirts

[Continued from page 21]

neuritis have loafed on the job. Let the laundrymen and laundry unions especially take up the search. In fact no search is necessary. Their course of action is clear and they have all the necessary equipment. Each Union has a Business agent and each B. A. has his tools of the trade.

Let the laundrymen send out their sleuth-hounds to find the shingle cases in their trade territory. Let the B. A. seize the afflicted ones, take them for a ride over to the laundry, and run 'em through the mangles, wringers, and ironers. Not only will the sufferer be permanently cured but he'll hail the treatment as a welcome relief. If the laundry, following

Jim is on his way home now, accompanied by Mrs. Davidson, whose articles in THE ROTARIAN have interested many readers, and their daughter Marjory. Director Theodore A. Torgeson, of Estevan, Saskatchewan, and Secretary Chesley Perry, representing Rotary International, will meet the Davidsons upon their arrival at Vancouver, March 21, and participate in the welcome Canadian Rotarians are arranging.

* * *

"National success is an aggregation of individual success, whether it be in the realm of spiritual or material things, and individual success is, so we are told, largely in our own hands."—Wilfrid Andrews, president of Rotary International Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

* * *

"It is our job to bring German and French clubs into personal relationships, for we hold the path of personal enlightenment of the other party, based on goodwill, which is mutual, to be the only technique of Rotarian policy."—Professor Louis R. Grote, president of the Frankfurt, Germany, Rotary Club.

the usual custom of steam laundries, happens to iron off an arm or a leg it will only delight the patient the more.

It is with great satisfaction that I set down the results of my keen habits of observing for I feel confident that when it becomes known that I have at last found the cause or a cause and the cure for shingles, my name will reverberate down the corridors of time for my contribution to suffering humanity.

Incidentally it is quite pat that my name "Rufe" should lend itself so readily to reverberation. I'm quite sure that even the nerviest child could learn to reverberate "Rufe" especially if under Scotch tutelage.

Contributors' Column

He lives in Washington, D. C., and every morning rides a cantering horse alone in Rock Creek Park.

He is an independent voter, fearless and feared—sometimes referred to as "the castigator from Idaho."

His name is WILLIAM E. BORAH, of whom a Washington correspondent wrote, "When he makes a speech, that in itself is news!"

* * *

R. L. DUFFUS, who contributes "The City of the Future," is best known as the summarizer of the seven-year survey made by the New York Committee on Regional Plans. His books include "Mastering the Metropolis," and "The American Renaissance."

* * *

Because he can tip his lance with humor and fell his opponent laughing, RAY LYMAN WILBUR, secretary of the interior of the U. S. A., is a popular man in the city on the Potomac that is the capital of the United States.

It is a sober tenet of Mr. Wilbur, who took a leave of absence as president of Leland Stanford University to accept a place on President Hoover's cabinet, that he "follows through" any task he undertakes.

* * *

RUFUS F. CHAPIN is a banker. He was the original banker of Rotary Club number one. He has, since 1912, been treasurer of Rotary International. But if he's not careful he's going to be known to the world as a humorist (like Banker Ellis Parker Butler). "Shingles and Shirts" is the latest from his fount of wit, and is one result of nearly six months' confinement at his home, 1222 N. State street, Chicago, where he has been ill with the malady of which he writes so learnedly—and feelingly.

* * *

MITCHELL DAWSON, author of "The Lawyer Knows Too Much," is himself a lawyer, member of the Chicago, the Illinois, and the American Bar associations, graduate of Chicago University.

PAUL W. HORN, president of the Texas Technological College, is an enthusiastic Rotarian. His "Was It a Good Program?" represents the fruits of practical experience and much thought on this key problem of Rotary.

MASON TAYLOR is an executive on the staff of Rotary International and is intimately acquainted with plans for the convention at Vienna next June. . . . Every reader of THE ROTARIAN KNOWS LILLIAN DOW DAVIDSON is the wife of "Jim," and that he has been organizing Rotary clubs in the Near and Far East. (See page 40.) JUAN ROGER is a member of the staff of Rotary International, serving in the Service to Clubs Department.

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Was It a Good Program?

[Continued from page 15]

Ward made about the dictionary; namely that "It changes the subject most too often."

(2) It may very properly have a few minor thoughts along with the main one.

(3) It should always preserve the right proportion between the main thought and the minor ones. The tail should never wag the dog.

(4) It should always contain some Rotary. No program that is totally dissociated with Rotary and without bearing upon it can ever be a good program for a Rotary club.

There are several mistakes which it is very easy to make in a Rotary program. Here are some of them:

(1) Not beginning on time.

(2) Not quitting on time.

(3) Changing the subject so often that no subject presented makes any particular impression.

(4) Having music during the meal so loud as to make conversation difficult or impossible. After all, the conversation around the table is one of the most important features of any Rotary program. It is far more important than the music. (This does not apply to club singing. In most clubs, this should be classified as an "activity" rather than as an art.)

(5) Beginning the exercises before the meal is begun. Even the blessing asked before the meal should be a short one.

(6) The wrong distribution of time. It is an insult to a visitor to ask him to deliver a twenty-minute speech and

then just before the meeting starts to tell him that he must condense his speech into ten minutes.

Would you like a score card by which you can express your opinion about any Rotary program? If so, use the following score in measuring the next program of your club. Grade from 0 to 10 points on each one of the following ten. Then add up and you will have your opinion of the program expressed on a percentage basis. Here are the points:

1. Promptness. Did it begin on time and stop on time?
2. Unity. Did it have one central thought running through it?
3. Inspiration. Did it make you want to be a better man and a better Rotarian?
4. Information. Do you know more than you did when the program began?
5. Education. Are you a broader man than you were?
6. Service. Has it rendered any service to anybody?
7. Interest. Did you find it interesting?
8. Rotary. Are you a better Rotarian for having heard the program?
9. Fellowship. Are you in closer touch with your fellowman?
10. Have you a broader culture than you had before?
- Total

A Cure for Illiteracy

[Continued from page 18]

been effected to combat illiteracy, though some excellent pioneer work had been done which had prepared the way.

During the winter months of 1929 and 1930, a vigorous campaign was conducted to teach as many illiterates as possible to read and write before the census-takers started their rounds in April, and thus to reduce our percentage and bring the United States to rank higher among other nations of the world. Many thousands learned to read and write. Some of them made pilgrimages later to Washington. One group from the Tennessee mountains engaged in a spirited contest when they reached the nation's capital to see which could write the best letter to President Hoover. They wrote telling him of their joy in being able to read and write, and of their desire to learn more and to be better citizens. Then they went in person and presented these letters to the president, feeling very happy when they had delivered them into his own hand, and had received his thanks. They returned to their mountain homes, and shortly each one received a letter from the White House. The President had sent a personal reply to every one. He, too, was proud that these men and women had

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PARIS

learned to read and write and he wished, as they did, that they might have the opportunity to learn more.

No complete reports of the number taught can be obtained because of much volunteer service which was given freely but not so freely reported, but there is ample evidence to show that several hundred thousands had their opportunity to make, at least, a start toward learning during the winter and spring of 1930. Many of these are planning to continue their studies.

In issuing a call to that great army known as the Rotarians of the United States to join in this movement through their then president, M. Eugene Newsum, I received a prompt and enthusiastic response. At the annual meeting of Rotary in Chicago in June, it was decided that the removal of illiteracy would become one of the purposes and plans of the Rotary clubs of the United States. Every Rotary club in this country is considered enlisted and is in the service to do battle against illiteracy. Under the leadership of Chairman Luther H. Hodges and other American members of the International Service Committee, a large number of the Rotary clubs of the United States have gone into this work in all seriousness and have started upon a campaign to cure illiteracy in their state or local community.

ROTARY clubs can render great assistance in solving this problem. In the first place, they have a weekly forum in which illiteracy can be brought into the light and surveyed from its many angles. If every Rotarian in the United States could become fully informed about illiteracy conditions, causes, and results, this of itself would be a valuable and instructive campaign, for enlightenment on the subject is needed.

But it is not the policy of Rotarians simply to learn about a subject without attempting to apply a remedy. What power a Rotary club may put behind the school officials and teachers in a community in their efforts to combat illiteracy. How encouraging it must be to a superintendent of schools to have the message come to him that the entire strength of the Rotary club in the city is back of him in the movement to clean up illiteracy and make that city a place where all can read and write.

There are surveys to be made, illiter-

ates to be found, interviewed, and interested, and sometimes to be converted to the idea of learning; there are teachers to be commended, encouraged, and inspired, and the way paved for their success; there are school-boards to be conferred with, aroused, and made eager to provide their buildings, equipment, heat, and lights for the use of evening classes for illiterates; there are books to be provided as an inducement and a means for illiterates to learn; and there is the stirring of the public conscience by discussion, by campaign, by publicity, and by

public-speaking until there will be no rest or ease in a community where an illiterate exists until he has been offered an opportunity to learn.

These and other avenues of service spread themselves out before the Rotary clubs of the United States in their campaign against illiteracy during the present year.

Every illiterate who learns to read and write becomes a greater contributing factor in the economic life of his community, a greater consumer, and a greater social asset.



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Rotary Around the World

[Continued from page 34]

United States

Telephones vs. Laundries

CAMDEN, ARK.—Whether laundries or telephones have been more beneficial to humanity provided a question for an interesting debate at a recent meeting of the Rotary club.

\$195 for Charity

RENSSELAER, IND.—Though the Rensselaer Rotary Club is a small one, it raised \$195 recently at a charity ball, following a survey of local needs made by the community service committee.

Skimp on Luncheons

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—Learning that many poor families hereabouts are reduced to living on sweet potatoes and corn, the Hattiesburg Rotary Club has agreed to limit its luncheon menu to sandwiches and coffee, devoting the money saved to relief work. An active committee raised funds sufficient to give

badly needed help to forty families. A food and clothing depot was opened, and Rotarian Dr. Hamilton Crawford, of the South Mississippi Infirmary, generously offered to help those needing medical services.

Honor Garfield Descendants

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Sons and grandsons of the late James A. Garfield, twentieth president of the United States, who was born near this city, were honor guests at a recent session of Cleveland Rotarians.

Present Friendship Scroll

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—A hand-lettered scroll has been presented by local Rotarians to Captain Hayashi, of the Japanese Training Ship, Shintoku Maru. The message is of good-will, and the suggestion was made that the captain have other Rotary clubs of the world sign it as he visits them.

Jobs for Cripples

TOLEDO, O.—More than 500 crippled boys are to be put to work learning the art of typewriter inspection, James Watkins told Rotarians here recently. "These boys are superior in their work," he said.

Alien Groups Federate

RACINE, WIS.—The international service committee of the Racine Rotary Club, George T. Colman, chairman, has fathered a federation of national groups in this city. Member organizations include Armenians, Bohemians, Scotch, Croats, Danes, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Lithuanians, Poles, Slovaks, Italians, Norwegians, and English.

Have Lawyer Day

FORT WORTH, TEX.—When several prominent jurists were guests at a local Rotary luncheon, word was passed along to members that they should invite their attorney friends.

The Lawyers Know Too Much

[Continued from page 11]

must be a close-mouthed tribe, as far as their clients' confidences are concerned. But if the injunction of professional silence were dissolved and the lawyers could speak out without reserve, it would be apparent that they do indeed "know too much." They know too much about their clients and about human failings. If they could become really articulate about their work, you would hear a tale that might convert you to the incurable pessimism of Mark Twain, a tale of greed and avarice, of pressure brought to achieve questionable ends, of evidence withheld by clients, of oppression and self-interest masquerading under the guise of "principles," and of families reverting to the status of wild dogs devouring a fallen mate. Carl Sandburg is right: the lawyers know too much. But fortunately most of them manage to retain a remarkable respect and tolerance for the human race.

It has not been my intention to palliate the evils and defects of existing legal machinery and its administration in the United States, nor to gloss over the inertia and indifference of a vast number of

American lawyers toward the reforms which the business world is demanding. A similar apathy toward change existed among English lawyers a few generations ago when a public furor, incited by the press, culminated in 1873 in a complete renovation of the mansions of the law. There are signs that the lawyers of the United States may before long be galvanized into action through a similar pressure of public opinion.

A FEW lawyers and many law professors have already pitched into the job without the prospect or desire for personal recognition. A new spirit is in the air. It would thrive and spread and flourish upon the intelligent encouragement and co-operation of leaders of thought and action in business and in the other professions.

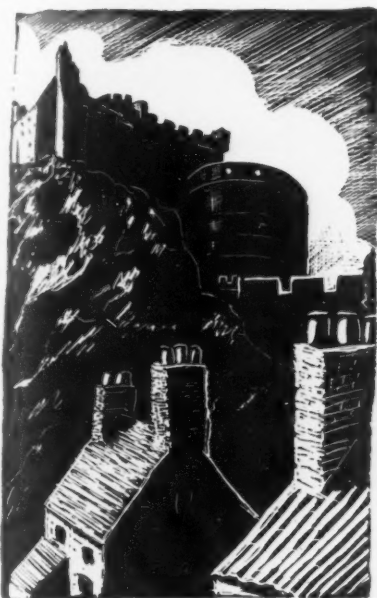
After all, until we arrive at a condition of ideal and perfect anarchy, we shall continue to have lawyers (or someone very much like them) with us; and even if we should act upon Jack Cade's battle-cry and kill all the lawyers, a new crop would of necessity spring up to fill their

places. At which point the cynic may be expected to arise and say: "Yes, we will have to have lawyers to defend ourselves from other lawyers."

The business man has hitherto resented the lawyer's detachment and disregard of a realistic attitude toward business problems and disputes; and the lawyer has assumed that the business man can contribute nothing toward the improvement of legal technique. Yet the business man must lean heavily upon the skill of his personal legal adviser, and the lawyer's livelihood depends upon the respect and confidence of his business friends.

This interdependence might well become the basis for a program of co-operation and the exchange of ideas between these two groups, without which we can expect to rumble along in the same old legal oxcart for generations without end. It may not be inappropriate to suggest that the lines of liaison between the law and other professions and business are already laid out in such an organization as Rotary—in the founding of which I believe a lawyer was primarily instrumental.

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[Continued from page 19]

the plenary session of Wednesday featuring those personal and commercial barriers which have such a great effect upon international relations. The speakers include Sydney Pascall, Arthur Salter, Etienne Fougere, Biagio Borriello and Felice Seghezza. These talks will prepare the setting for the day's keynote, "Unemployment from a Rotarian's Point of View," for which Alberto Pirelli, past president of the International Chamber of Commerce, is scheduled.

The appeal of Rotary to each different nationality, the difficulty of interpreting Rotary to the people in each country, and the discussion of Rotary's application in "my country" form the basis for Thursday morning's discussion in the separate language assemblies prior to the plenary session, where the theme of the day is international coöperation. The different phases to this part of the program will be handled by a man like Dr. Einstein discussing international coöperation in science and Max Reinhardt or Richard Strauss discussing international coöperation in art and music.

THREE separate conferences will offer a variety Thursday afternoon. First, there will be an international business practice conference for the consideration of commercial bribery, sanctity of international contracts, etc. A second assembly will give an opportunity for discussion of the international exchange of youth. A third conference will be devoted to a presentation of the various lines of thought on area administration.

The closing session on Friday morning will be opened with an address on "How could Rotary help in the world's crisis?" A short address on Esperanto will follow and then time is reserved for an outstanding speaker from America. Following this will be an address on "World Wide Fellowship" by Dr. Louis R. Grote, of Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. Dr. Grote is one of Europe's leading physicians, and an author of a number of authoritative works on medical research. His father was at one time a member of the faculty of the University of Buffalo, New York.

Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, the first governor of the Seventy-third District, former chancellor of the German Republic, and



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chairman of the board of the Hamburg-American Lines, will sum up the whole week's activities. Speeches by the outgoing and incoming presidents of Rotary International, will be the prelude to dispersion of the delegates over the face of Europe for visits to Rotary clubs, historic scenes, and various points of interest.

A slight condensation of the usual convention program has made room for more informal gatherings, especially in the way of entertainments for the ladies. There are two auto tours planned for the families of Rotarians, one ending with a tea at Schönbrunn Palace, the country home of the Austrian Emperors, and the other ending at Cobenzl, an ancient castle remodelled into an hotel and restaurant which commands a magnificent view of Vienna and environs. Musicals and sightseeing trips through other palaces are also being arranged for the ladies.

THE opening entertainment of the convention on Monday evening will be staged in the Burggarten, formerly the private garden of Emperor Franz Josef. A symphony concert and an operetta from an outdoor stage will follow brief speeches from President Roth and one of the high Vienna officials. An outdoor cafe will be arranged in one corner of the garden so that everything essential to a typical Vienna welcome and festival will be at hand. The Imperial Castle will be open for those who desire to make a tour of inspection.

Special performances of "The Merry Widow" and "The Count of Luxemburg," both by Rotarian Franz Lehar, will be given at the Theatre on der Wien, with the composer himself conducting. A reception at the Town Hall by the Bürgermeister and another at the Im-

perial Castle by President Miklas; special exhibitions at the famous Spanish Riding School; organized visits to popular Heuriger (outdoor suburban cafes); trips to the Prater, one of Europe's largest and best-known amusement parks, and many other delightful features are being arranged that will surely meet the tastes of an international crowd.

This is European Rotary's first great opportunity to present its thoughts and its customs to visitors from other continents. The convention committee is overwhelmingly European and in every detail the members have endeavored to keep their Vienna plans on a typically European basis.

It is the desire of the Rotarians of the Seventy-third District that the spirit of the occasion may reflect that "gemütlichkeit" for which Vienna is world famous. Friendship and sympathy, the warm, vital nature of the Viennese, are the sources of the peculiar charm expressed in that unique German word, which envelops all visitors with its graciousness.

It is a most logical choice to follow the convention in Chicago, in the heart of America where Rotary was born, with a convention in the heart of the continent of Europe, where Rotary has become so firmly established that in one decade there have been added to the ranks of Rotary more than twenty thousand business and professional men. In such measure has Rotary grown in strength, and influence. Visitors from overseas may see another side of Rotary—not less picturesque and not less effective in good works than their home brand. There will be unlimited opportunity for fellowship wherever you may go.

Vienna is putting on her best party dress. She wants you to come. You'll be among "home folks."

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The City of the Future

[Continued from page 14]

still drive horses or wear red flannel underwear—interesting but not typical.

As we glide back toward the center of our city of 1980 we will learn a number of significant things about it. Because of the almost total absence of smoke it will not be as easy as it is in 1930 to tell where the industrial districts are. We will learn, however, that heavy industries have been moved outward and strung, not on the straight lines which radiate from the central loop but on circular lines paralleling it. Closer in, also on lines paralleling the loop, will be the lighter industries. Within the loop itself—a far brighter and more cheerful place than the present-day Loop of busy Chicago—will be banks and offices, hotels, theatres, stores selling the rarer and more exquisite kinds of merchandise, and public buildings. This will be the monumental part of the city, not only its business center but its cultural focus.

It will differ from metropolitan centers of to-day in that it will never, except perhaps on festival occasions, be overcrowded. The reason for this will be simple. Loop highways and rapid transit lines will enable people to go around the center instead of through it. Manufacturing plants, besides being located on an outer rim, will be arranged with reference to the dwelling-places of those who are employed in them.

PEOPLE may still travel long distances to work. Indeed, new kinds of rapid transit, including aircraft, will make this easier than it is to-day. But when factories cease to be a blight on the landscape and when care is taken to keep much of the land adjacent to them open and attractive the present-day reasons for long-distance travel to and from one's job will be less important. The time may come when a steel mill will be as beautiful to look at and as pleasantly situated as a cathedral. All that is required is a certain amount of planning and a recognition of the fact that the machines were made for man and not man for the machines.

If we were planning a Utopia we might make even slaughter-houses beautiful. Since we aren't we will merely arrange our city of the future so that the slaughter-houses will not offend any one,



AGAIN—Thos. Cook & Son, Dean of World Travel Agents, has been officially appointed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International to undertake travel arrangements in connection with the

22nd Annual Rotary Convention VIENNA June 22, 1931

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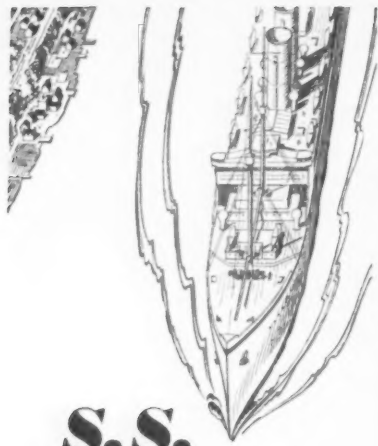
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Now let us come down to earth and take a closer look at the heart of our city of the future. We may come down at an airport a little distance out, change from the touring plane in which we have been riding to a helicopter or some other machine capable of rising and descending vertically and proceed to a skyscraper garage within the loop. A signal will inform us that the coast is clear, we will descend on the roof, our plane will be quickly taken down an elevator to the floor where it is to be stored, and we will be at liberty to continue our explorations on foot.

The first thing that will strike us when we reach the street level will be the relative absence of noise and congestion. The inhabitants of the city of the future will have found that the continuous uproar with which their ancestors of 1930 put up was hostile to health and happiness. They will, therefore, have done away with it. No great technical obstacles stood in the way of their doing so. All that was needed was an earnest and unanimous desire for quiet.

There will be a number of reasons why congestion has disappeared. One will be that all freight is now carried underground, just as much of it, even in 1930, was carried in Chicago. Subways will still carry much of the fast passenger traffic, and these will be supplemented by underground moving sidewalks. But instead of the dark holes of Calcutta which are the subways of to-day, in New York, London, Paris and other cities, the underground passages of the city of the future will either be illuminated by lights reproducing natural

sunlight almost exactly or will be brought near the surface and roofed with glass through which sunlight can penetrate.

But the most important reason for the absence of overcrowding will be the same reason that keeps Mr. Ford's factories from being overcrowded. The whole city will be planned and organized so that the "assembly lines" will never become jammed. Crowding in cities, it will have been found, is not due to lack of space but to poor use of space. No part of the city will be crowded because every part will be tailored to the number of people who habitually have to visit it.

The loop will have its workaday aspects. But it will also contain the city's show places, its most fascinating stores, its most civilized sources of recreation. Its museums, its libraries, its civic center will be found there. Many whose daily routine requires them to be there will live in the great terraced skyscrapers. Thousands may live in a single building, perhaps with walls of glowing glass. They will have their near-by tennis courts and parks, perhaps even room for little family gardens. Nature will have a chance to penetrate even to this pulsing heart of the metropolis.

In short, the city of the future, though building its towers to the skies and making use of every marvellous invention, will be based on the understanding that man is born of the earth and cannot safely or happily be too long exiled from it.

The picture may appear fanciful. Yet, its realization calls for no new discoveries. Our children will only need to have a little more intelligence and courage than we have shown in applying the things we already know.

Rotary Ann—A Portrait

[Continued from page 26]

a group fault rather than that of any single individual. Yet again, the group spirit is only the reflection of individual personalities. Perhaps it is that we women have qualities of which we do not take enough account, and which, at times, make us strangely cruel to each other.

It has been truthfully said that Rotary has performed a priceless service in bringing together men not otherwise in touch with one another, and who have been separated by gulfs of prejudice,

false belief, and ignorance of each other's true worth. Acquaintance, ripened by the spirit of friendship is, through Rotary, bridging that gulf, knitting with strong, beautiful threads of fellowship and understanding, the best citizenry of many a common dwelling place.

The Rotary Ann contribution has, thus far, been of a widely different character, if indeed she has consciously contributed at all. It isn't her club, and she thinks little about it except to experience

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NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. The Niagara
ERIE, PA. The Lawrence
AKRON, OHIO The Portage
FLINT, MICH. The Durant
KANSAS CITY, MO. The President
TUCSON, ARIZ. El Conquistador
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. The St. Francis
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NEW ORLEANS, LA. The Roosevelt
NEW ORLEANS, LA. The Bienville
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WINDSOR, ONT. The Prince Edward
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B. W. I. The Constant Spring



with such degree of pride as may be characteristic of her, her husband's membership in it. She has a right to such courtesies as may have been extended, for back of the success and integrity that makes her husband eligible to membership is most likely to be found some of her own influence and helpfulness.

Perhaps it is not up to Rotary Ann to adopt the slogan, "Service before Self." After all, she married the man and not his slogans. Yet there are present at every Rotary guest event, I wager to say, some few or many Rotary Anns, as the case may be, who find themselves wondering if that slogan might not be something of an adventure, through process of adoption and practice.

This is not to say that Rotary Ann is, in the composite, either selfish or snobbish. She is only human and blessedly feminine. In various countries she has hardly yet acquired her title, though it is coming her way, and she will find, in gaining it, some of the fascination and pleasure, as well as pride, that we of longer association have gained.

She typifies always, wherever you find her, the character, the breeding, and the charm of her particular community, and when she has individually absorbed, then radiated the spirit of that organization in which she holds membership by proxy, she will have no peer upon the face of the earth. Perhaps she has no equal now.

I only wonder about that sometimes, as she presses about me on every side. Certainly if there is a lack, it is only that which her sex may have put upon her, but which, in process of time may become instead the exquisite fragrance of a heart that has blossomed into the flower of fellowship made feminine.

Leadership Is Needed Most

[Continued from page 8]

international law. It is the only court that is worthy of the name. The time necessary to obtain a complete codification of international law is regarded as an obstacle by a certain class of advocates of peace who have been trying for two thousand years to get peace by this scheme of employing force. I think we could get a code of international law in less than two thousand years. By trying the other plan today we are steeped in the results of war more than



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at any time in the history of civilization.

Of course it would take some time to codify international law, but it takes some time to establish a scheme of peace which will bring peace. We cannot build a court or a plan for peace overnight which will stand against the dominance of the imperialistic and militaristic powers of the world.

It has been realized from the beginning that if law and order are to be substituted for politics and force in international affairs, it could only be by the slow, silent building up of a code of international law agreed upon and accepted by the nations willing to be bound by it. You cannot set up a court of justice and expect it to operate effectively unless it is founded upon the solid foundation of a code of international law, accepted by the different nations of the earth as a guide for the determination of the principles which govern in international relationships.

If we are going to erect a court other than a mere arbitral tribunal, if we are to have a real court, we must first have a body of law under which that court will operate. I do not mean the broken pieces of practices and customs and habits and the opinions of scholars found in books, but a code agreed upon and accepted by the nations of the earth, so that the

different powers would know when they submitted their cause to a court under what rule that court was going to decide and by what law it was to be governed. John Hay, in his instructions to the delegates in contemplation of the second Hague conference, some three years prior to its calling, states that its effects would materially lie in the direction of further codification of the universal ideas of right and justice which we call international law.

What do we mean by codification? It is sometimes said that codification means nothing more than the gathering up of the different customs and habits and putting them in a systematic and logical order. But that is not the sense in which the term has been used. When discussing the question of codification and urging codification, *we have meant the agreeing among nations as to what the law should be*; the law does not exist to establish a body of law by which nations should be governed, intelligently submitted, affirmatively accepted and agreed to, and the nations thereby bound by it.

In order to have a real court, a court to which the nations will go, which in time will draw to it the confidence of the nations of the earth, we must have a code of laws which that court is to construe.

India's Jig-Saw Puzzle

[Continued from page 29]

to his sovereign, a private nest-egg for him. It was a long ceremony and at its conclusion, the four little princes marched down the hall shoulder to shoulder. How I wished I might put a gold frame about this entrancing picture.

"What darlings," I murmured. A British official overhearing - replied, "They are indeed dear kiddies at that age. Let us hope this little chap will not follow in the footsteps of his father."


Feeling the need of a respite from the energy-sapping heat, we utilized the week-end to renew acquaintance with the long forgotten coolness of the hill station of Darjeeling, 7,000 feet in elevation, in the Himalaya Mountains, not far from Calcutta. Upon our arrival white-whiskered old Kinchenjunga, the 28,000-foot guardian of Darjeeling, third highest peak in the world, was covered with dense clouds which we watched anxiously. Finally, it stood forth in clear-cut

sunset glory. Amazement followed. Watching for its appearance we had kept our eyes glued to a point actually about half way up its slope! To see its jagged top, it was necessary to throw the head sharply back and cast the eyes seemingly into the very vault of heaven itself.

At two in the morning, we had ourselves carried in "Dandies," canvas-covered Sedan chairs, to the top of Tiger Hill to view the sunrise. Our steeds were twelve turquoise-bedecked, ragged, dirt-encrusted Thibetan coolies, who, as they mounted, chanted in unison a single, monotonous phrase of eight notes, their song of labor. They fairly hurled their voices into the black heart of night, a weird and never-to-be-forgotten effect.

Reaching the top, the rays of the sun were just outlining the very highest peaks of this glorious mountain range. What a panorama! Undoubtedly one of the world's most impressive sights!

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And now for Rotary friends at Calcutta. Bombay and Delhi organized, and the Lahore Club visited, Calcutta was our next Rotary objective. Cordial telegrams of Rotary welcome had reached us at Bombay and it will draw little upon the imagination to picture us in the midst of a group of warm-hearted Rotarians, for President Abdul Ali and other officers and directors had risen at five in the morning in order to meet us at the station.

Everything possible was done for us during the few days of our stay. A car and an escort were ever at our disposal and with this thoughtful accommodation provided, we learned to appreciate little by little, this huge commercial city of a million people on the flat banks of the muddy Hooghly. Calcutta is the natural outlet for the fertile Ganges River valley. Like wheat is with us in Canada, jute is the endless subject for discussion in this city for here are the world's largest mills, preparing the product for shipment throughout the world.

"THE Black Hole of Calcutta," who has not heard of it! The site, now marked by black marble, is located within the site of the old John Company fort, near Dalhousie Square, the nucleus of this modern city. As we looked down upon it, we recalled the ghastly tragedy.

One June night in 1756, amidst sparks and smoke from burning buildings in the fort compound which had been surrendered by the British, one hundred and forty-six men, women, and little children, practically all English, were driven by swords and clubs into one very small room. The enemy guards, hearing the incessant calls for water, endeavored to thrust some through the bars. Such a stampede of thirst-maddened human beings took place that many were trampled to death, others died during the night in their struggle to get to fresh air at the one window. The next day when the door was opened, only twenty-three were found alive. One of these declared at the time that the only thing

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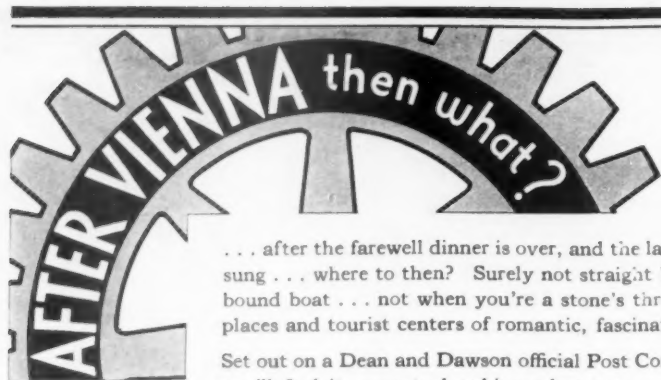
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that saved him was the sucking of his perspiration-soaked shirt.

But to get back to gayer things. The entertainment par excellence was the meticulously planned garden party which was given in our honor in the grass-covered court of the Indian Museum. Here the president A.F.M. Abdul Ali, M.A., a distinguished Moslem in spotless white muslin costume and jaunty cap, awaited us, throwing over our heads garlands of curiously braided gold ribbons. Handsome and scholarly, a queer juxtaposition of words, rarely applicable to one person, best describes this justly popular Indian Rotarian.

To my husband had come the honor of being Rotary International's first official visitor to Calcutta and I will now quote from his report.

"THE Rotary Club of Calcutta awakened in me both pride in Rotary and amazement. Coming into existence in 1920, it was then the only offspring of our youthful International organization between the English Channel and the China Sea. It must have had many discouraging moments for there were no other Rotary contacts for thousands of miles, never once had an official representative visited it during all these years and often a year or more passed without the attendance of a Rotarian from another club.

"Rotarian W. K. Battey, the only surviving charter member resident in Calcutta and still a tower of strength, at the tenth Anniversary celebration, in speaking of the club's early days described it as 'a very feeble infant which at times seemed likely to expire from lack of nourishment.' He recalled one memorable meeting when only five were present, two of them guests. He added, however, that a prominent charity event had proved strong opposition. What a contrast between that luncheon of years past and the last anniversary meeting when two hundred, including guests, sat down to dine.

"It was pleasing for me to note at the two luncheons I attended the happy atmosphere and good fellowship prevailing between the European and Indian members, now some eighty in all. I wish space permitted me to enumerate the many services the club has rendered to the community. Their long list of distinguished visitors is a roster of the



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strong men of India, both Europeans and Indians, among whom have been several viceroys including the great-hearted, human, Lord Irwin. Even the inimitable Scotchman, Rotarian Sir Harry Lauder, once gave the club 'something for nothing,' as he laughingly puts it.

"At my meeting with club officers and directors, it was a healthy sign to find that there were features about their club not quite to their liking and on which they sought information and guidance. I was glad to find some thirty Indians among the membership and as president a man of such culture and courtesy as Rotarian Abdul Ali. His successor (1930-1931) is Alfred H. Watson, editor of that most famous Eastern journal the *Statesman*. H. E. Watson, business manager of the *Statesman*, was president the year before our arrival in India.

"These brothers are well-beloved by Calcutta Rotarians and have given generously of their time and energy. In this club where so many have rendered outstanding service, it is perhaps invidious to single out any one for special mention but I feel I must refer to an enthusiastic, exceedingly well-informed Indian member, N. C. Laharry, who has served the club faithfully for years in many capacities, such as secretary, treasurer, editor of *The Chaka*—the club's exceptionally fine weekly magazine, and on various committees.

"The railway journey of 1032 miles to Madras, my next Rotary objective, provided a fascinating transformation as we sped southward from the temperate zone into the tropics. Madras with 530,000 population is India's third largest city. Breakwaters provide a shelter for important steamship lines which carry away cotton, peanuts, hides, tea, etc.

"**T**WO days after my arrival, I had a particularly strong advisory committee formed and in the face of the most severe and constant heat we had yet encountered, I commenced work. The temperature ranged from 100° to 110° F. in the shade. Going about in the hot sun from office to office, climbing stairs for the principals are always found on the top floor, often standing with my heavy brief case in hand in badly ventilated hallways for twenty or thirty minutes until I could be seen, made my work a hot job. Twice a day, sometimes more often, I would return to my hotel, my

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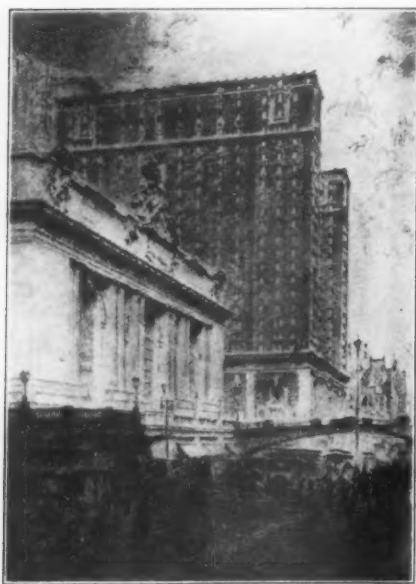
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white clothes as wet as though I had jumped into the sea. I used a taxi when possible, a taxi so hot that literally one could not touch the handles or sides of the car with bare hands.

"Some Rotarians may have wondered why I did not get my prospects together in groups in the evening, for instance. My answer is that it is difficult in this part of the world to come into these large communities a complete stranger and induce the heads of leading firms and other representative men to attend a meeting to discuss something they know nothing about and in which they have not the slightest interest. It would, I feel, be regarded by many as an impertinence to even ask them. By calling on each one individually, I can eliminate the man not interested without his views influencing others or I have a chance quietly to overcome his doubts. Mob psychology is as likely to work against one as for one and I believe many failures in organizing clubs have been due to bringing together a group of such men as can be collected 'to talk it over.' My task was too important to take any chances, so I selected the slow and tedious but more certain route to success.

"The organization meeting was held on May tenth at the Connemara Hotel with thirty charter members, all of whom were present with the exception of three who were out of town. I will always have a feeling of gratitude for C. G. Armstrong, holding the important office of chairman of the Port Trust, who accepted the presidency, and Morton Chance who has been secretary for years of an English club and consented to fill the same office here.

"It was here that I met F. E. James of the United Planters' Association of South India. Rotarian James, now resident in Madras, was for several years a member of the Calcutta club and finally its president. He is a man of high character and pleasing personality, a good speaker, and most important of all, he possesses a comprehensive knowledge of Rotary. On my recommendation; he was appointed honorary commissioner for the Middle Asia Region, consisting of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Java, Sumatra, and Siam. I keenly appreciate the sacrifices he will make in serving Rotary in so huge a territory.

"With Madras organized, I had com-

pleted my objective in India with clubs in the five largest cities and so scattered as to leave no large area unrepresented. There are many other cities which should have clubs. Karachi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow should come first with Simla, Allahabad, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Poona, Chittagong, Nagpur, and Jamshedpur all contributing further prospects of varying importance. It is hoped that the existing clubs will assist Commissioner James in this further extension."

MADRAS, birthplace of British India, dates back to the arrival of British traders in 1639. Representatives of the original East India Company, they led heroic lives for they fought not only Portuguese, Dutch, and French but were in almost constant conflict with the native Moghuls and the fierce Marathas. The size of the British forces for this semi-official British East India Company in these early days was surprising. In 1791 occurred a famous battle against Tipu Sultan in which 48,000 fought on the British side, 19,000 being white British soldiers.

Of more than passing interest to us even to this day, were three British officers. Lord Cornwallis was in command of the force, and his chief supporting officer was General Abercrombie. One colonel, Arthur Wellesley, who was in command of the successful assaulting party, received official praise for his skill and courage. The young men had still further praise in store for him when some years later, he was to subdue the mighty Napoleon. Madras city recalls another now famous name, that of Elihu Yale, founder of the renowned Yale University, who was governor of Madras from 1684-1687.

Rotary work completed, and utterly wilted by the heat, we hastened to Ootacamund, summer capital of the Madras Presidency, high above the heat-quivering plains in the beautiful Nilgiris, to await the breaking of the monsoon which was expected daily when we would proceed to Ceylon. We swung around via Bangalore, then ablaze with the scarlet Flame-of-the-forest blossoms, warmly pressed to spend a day or so with the acting political agent, Major and Mrs. Loch, none other than the newly wed couple in whose company we had had

[Continued on page 56]

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[Continued from page 54]

such a memorable and trying experience on the desert near Babylon, a few months before.

From here, we motored through the efficiently governed native state of Mysore, stopping in the city of Mysore long enough to go through the palace of the maharajah. Consequently it was late when we reached the foot of these hills, and driving fourteen miles out of our way once, it was one o'clock in the morning when we reached our hotel in "Ooty."

Questioning the next morning, the manageress of the hotel exclaimed, "What! You drove through that wild elephant country at night? You must be mad." She followed this with many a harrowing tale. Often the wild elephants are attracted by the bright lights and are curious. Only a short time before, an elephant charged an automobile ripping the top off as the driver stepped on the gas and got away.

STATISTICS on wild animals and snakes in India constitute astonishing reading, though one must bear in mind the great area covered and the huge population of India. Returns covering the year prior to our visit showed that wild elephants killed fifty-six human beings. Tigers are also dangerous in these same forests. A maharajah, returning from a hunting trip, a few months before we passed over the same road, had reason to be frightened when a tiger jumped on the hood of his car. Fortunately, the sportsman was in the front seat and was able to shoot it at once. King Tiger must chuckle over the almost balanced record of this contest for lives, for although during the year 1927, 1,366 tigers were shot in India, this crafty animal had in turn been able to kill 1,033 human beings.

Leopards have not such a good record for they only disposed of 218 humans while hunters bagged 4,390 of them. Crocodiles killed 136 men, women, and children. I should have thought the score would have been larger for that tail of theirs is almost as formidable an engine of destruction as are their cruel jaws. It seems almost impossible and very terrible that venomous snakes took human toll of 19,069 during this single year. The record shows 57,116 poisonous snakes killed, but it surely is not complete.

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